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WARSAW PACT ARMS PROPOSAL MESSAGE TO NATO

AU071816 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Hungary seeks to promote the initiative contained in the Political Declaration adopted in Prague on 5 January 1983 by a session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states concerning the signing of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states. With this in mind the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Hungary today delivered -- in accordance with an agreement reached -- an appeal to the diplomatic representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Hellenic Republic, France, the FRG, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Great Britain, Norway, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the United States of America, and Turkey. The appeal urges them to begin multilateral consultations to examine practical measures required to sign the respective treaty.

The appeal begins with an analysis of the complex current international situation which is characterized by [word indistinct] continued interstate tension, especially in Europe; the Warsaw Pact members [words indistinct] appeal to all the NATO states to unite their efforts with a view to easing tension, improving the political climate and mutual relations, strengthening confidence, and consolidating peace for the benefit of all nations.

In the spirit of the decision of the Prague Political Declaraion of 1983 concerning the signing of a treaty on mutual nonuse of military force and peaceful relations, the Warsaw Pact members submitted to NATO members a proposal to assume -- on a mutual basis and in the form of a treaty -- a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons and military force in general against each other. This commitment may also extend to third countries that may be allied with the Warsaw Pact or NATO on a bilateral basis, or that are nonaligned or neutral. Another proposal deals with the commitment of the treaty signatories to act to halt the arms race, to limit and reduce armaments, and to achieve disarmament. This, however, does not [word indistinct] the inalienable right of the sides to individual and collective self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. It is stressed that a desire for cooperation should be expressed with a view to enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations on the basis of the Charter.

The appeal notes that issues pertaining to proposals concerning the signing of the treaty were extensively discussed at recent bilateral consultations between Warsaw Pact members and many NATO member-states and other countries. Such consultations contribute to achieving a better understanding [words indistinct] Warsaw Pact.

It is stressed that taking into account, however, the fact that differing views and (?considerations) were expressed, it is necessary to intensify the dialogue on the proposal to sign a treaty, and the Warsaw Pact member-countries are prepared to do so. In connection with the venue and procedural rules of multilateral consultations, the Warsaw Pact members believe that an accord is possible without special difficulty.

While addressing this appeal, the Warsaw Pact members are at the same time prepared to continue exchanges of views on their proposal at the Stockholm conference and on a bilateral basis with all interested states.

The appeal concludes, and we quote: The European and other nations of the world expect concrete steps for peace and security and steps to remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe. It is precisely in this spirit that the Warsaw Pact members address this appeal to the NATO member states and hope for a positive reply.

E. European Reportage

LD072300 [Editorial Report] On 7 May East European countries reported the Warsaw Pact arms proposal message to NATO (published in the Disarmament section of the 8 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT) as follows:

CSSR: Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1630 GMT carries a 3-minute report on the Warsaw Pact "appeal" as the seventh item of a regularly scheduled newscast. Prague CTK in English at 1837 GMT carries an approximately 160-word report headlined "Warsaw Treaty States Urge NATO To Conclude Non-Aggression Pact."

GDR: East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1559 GMT carries the full text while East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German at 1630 GMT carries a 4-minute report by its Budapest correspondent summarizing the message and again at 1700 GMT carries a 1-minute summary.

Hungary: Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1634 GMT carries a 4-minute summary while Budapest MTI in English at 1731 GMT carries the text of the message calling it "Appeal by Warsaw Treaty Member States."

PDR: Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT leads off its foreign news section with a 2-minute report and Warsaw Television Service at 1730 GMT repeats it, adding that the "initiative" will be published in tomorrow's press. Warsaw PAP in English at 1703 carries an approximately 350-word "abridged" version of the "message."

In addition, both Belgrade TANJUG in English and Serbo-Croatian carry short summaries of what it calls the Warsaw Pact proposal.

COMMENTARIES ON DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

NEPSZABADSAG Cited

LD081113 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI) -- "The Warsaw Treaty's Monday appeal expresses the conviction that the call of the era has to be obeyed in that the two largest opposing military alliances have to find a way of consolidating peace, and compromise that takes the security of every country into consideration," Tuesday's NEPSZABADSAG, HSWP's central daily, comments.

"The appeal does not aim to start dispute, but seeks a way to a mutually acceptable and fair agreement. In the spirit of the January 1983 declaration of the Political Consultative Committee, the Warsaw Treaty is proposing a concrete treaty.

NEPSZABADSAG stresses: "When offering talks it is not the aim of the Soviet Union to accept the fact of missile deployment, continue the arms race, or conceal a search for superiority of strength, but to find a way out from a dangerous situation. "Steps need to be taken to reverse measures that violate the basis of negotiations so counter measures will not be required and genuine talks can begin.

"The treaty now proposed by the Warsaw Treaty member states would create favourable conditions as it would strengthen mutual confidence.

"If the statement approved at the NATO foreign ministers' latest meeting that NATO does not wish to pose threats, was issued in complete sincerity, and the common market foreign ministers are indeed ready to cooperate "on the basis of the renunciation of the use of force or the threat of its use," then it becomes possible for the two military alliances to declare in a treaty that neither will use force against each other or against other countries."

'Incompatible Elements'

LD072205 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 7 May 84

[By MTI commentator Sandor Pirityi]

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- On May 8 the 35 delegations are to return to the Stockholm negotiating table to work out political and military measures to keep away war from Europe. European confidence- and security-building measures are on the agenda and these may create a basis for the reduction of armed forces and armament.

The first round of the Stockholm conference, which took place from January 17 to 16, centred around tactics and putting feelers out. Positions. [as received] The debate on the mandate of the conference, which seemed to have been settled in Madrid, was restarted and the proposals, which were either elaborated fully or merely outlined, had little in common.

"As an important and integral part of the comprehensive process that started at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CDE], the conference is aimed at making, with the participation of all signatories to the Final Act, new, efficient and concrete steps in the interest of the strengthening of confidence and security, and disarmament, thereby implementing and expressing the obligation of states to refrain in their relations from the use and threat of force."

The above mandate of the Stockholm conference was defined at the Madrid conference that closed last autumn. The first round, however, brought a rather different interpretation of this mandate. The military and military-technical confidence-building measures taking the sixth place among the ideas of socialist countries are priority targets of Western proposals, which at present do not seek to discuss political issues. What is considered a "proposal of great importance" by the Warsaw Treaty is "declarative propaganda" in the NATO terminology, and what the NATO regards as a "concrete guarantee" against the outbreak of a surprise war, is the "maneouvre of Atlantic spy services" for the Warsaw Treaty.

It is obvious that the proposals for military confidence-building measures include an element of security-building as the prevention of the grouping of war forces by prior notification and the presence of observers strengthens also European security, and the security-building measures of mere political character may gain a material character within a short time.

At the same time there are incompatible elements. If the Atlantic alliance refuses to declare not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, it cannot demand a full inside view of the defence system of the Warsaw Treaty. If the United States, which is a strategic reserve of the NATO, is not included in the zone of confidence-building measures, the Warsaw Treaty cannot become 'transparent' in its entire strategic depth.

140 contributions were made during the nine-week first round of the Stockholm conference. The debates of the first round made a considerable contribution so that the formal proposal of the Warsaw Treaty, when put forward in detail, should provide a realistic opportunity for a consensus and include the political principles determining the policy toward Europe of the socialist states, and the military guarantees that provide equal and non-diminishing security for all participants at a [word indistinct] of confrontation and armament.

GROUP CONDEMNS PRC PROVOCATIONS AGAINST SRV

AU051843 Sofia BTA in English 1813 GMT 5 May 84

["Resolute Condemnation of the Chinese Provocations Against Vietnam" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA) -- China is making attempts to force Vietnam and the other Indochina countries to give up the road of development they have chosen, to give up the foreign political course they pursue. This is stressed in a declaration of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa in connection with the latest armed provocations of China against Vietnam. In the declaration it is stressed that with the view to achieving its aim China is also exerting political and economic pressure.

The attempts of the China authorities to justify their acts against Vietnam as "a resistance to the attacks on the part of Vietnamese military troops against the Chinese border" are described as ones which do not correspond to the truth.

In the declaration there are reminded the numerous peace initiatives launched by Vietnam, which proposes negotiations with China for resolving the questions related to bilateral relations through peaceful means, including the conclusion of a non-aggression pact. "This is the sole reasonable way which is in the interests of both the Chinese and Vietnamese people, of peace and security in the region of Southeast Asia and in the world".

The Bulgarian public resolutely condemns the armed provocative acts and moves of China against Vietnam and describes them as a gross violation of the international law, reads the declaration in part.

LIBYAN SECRETARY MEETS WITH LEADERS DURING VISIT

Discusses Cooperation

AU041743 Sofia BTA in English 1701 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 4 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers received Mr Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the heavy industry of the General People's Council of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyan. In a friendly talk there were discussed questions related to the development of bilateral cooperation in the chemical industry, mechanical engineering, building, as well as training of cadres for these spheres. It was stressed that there are good possibilities for Bulgaria's participation in the construction of industrial projects in Libya. Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, attended the meeting.

Today Mr Umar al-Muntasir was also received by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, minister of the mechanical engineering. Discussed were some questions related to both countries' cooperation in the sphere of industry.

Meets Zhivkov, Signs Protocol

AU051447 Sofia BTA in English 1422 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Umar al-Muntasir, secretary of the heavy industry of the General People's Committee of Libya.

Mr Todor Zhivkov gave positive assessment to the development of Bulgaria and Libya's economic relations. Discussed were the prospects for the development of bilateral cooperation in a number of spheres. Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, participated in the meeting.

The Bulgaro-Libyan protocol which was signed today provides for further development of the mutually advantageous cooperation in the sphere of the chemical and petrochemical industry, in the building up of a number of projects, in the training of cadres and in the sphere of trade. The protocol is an expression of Bulgaria and Libya's wish to develop dynamically and comprehensively their bilateral economic relations, said Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, after the signing of the protocol.

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL RECEIVES BALEV IN MAPUTO

AU051917 Sofia BTA in English 1831 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Maputo May 5 (BTA) -- Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, member of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is on a visit to Mozambique, was received by Mr Samora Machel, president of Mozambique and chairman of the Frelimo Party [Mozambique Liberation Front]. Mr Milko Balev presented to Mr Samora Machel a message by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

At the meeting there were discussed a number of questions related to the development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. Exchanged were also views on the development of events in the African Horn. It was stressed that Bulgaria backs up the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism and the apartheid.

The meeting was attended by Mr Joaquim Chissano, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Frelimo Party and minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, Mr Sergio Vieira, member of the Politburo of the CC of the party and deputy-minister of national defense, as well as Mr Jose Julio de Andrade director of the cabinet of the chairman of the Frelimo Party. Before his meeting with Mr Samora Machel, Mr Milko Balev was received by Mr Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs.

DZHUROV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ANGOLA 5 MAY

AU051259 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA) -- A military delegation, led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defence, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, left today for the People's Republic of Angola. At the invitation of Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha, minister of defence, member of the Politburo of the CC of MPLA Labour Party, the delegation will pay an official and friendly visit to that country.

PLF DELEGATION ARRIVES AT COMMITTEE'S INVITATION

AU062000 Sofia BTA in English 1908 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 6 (BTA) -- Today a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Front, led by the front's secretary general, Mr Tal'at Ya'qub, arrived here at the invitation of the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT FRG EARLY MAY

AU041741 Sofia BTA in English 1703 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 4 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official visit to the Federal Republic of Germany in the first half of May, 1984, at the invitation of Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice-chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of FRG.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE AFGHAN COUNTERPARTS

AU031055 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 84 pp 1, 8

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram of congratulations to Babrak Karmal, president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and head of the Revolutionary Council, and to Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the April revolution victory.

The Bulgarian Communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria are rejoicing at the successes achieved by the friendly people of Afghanistan under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan -- despite the difficulties in the struggle against the forces of domestic and international reaction -- in ensuring peaceful conditions of creative labor aimed at the implementation of large-scale political, socioeconomic, and cultural changes along the path of building a new society. The telegram states as follows:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates the peace-loving foreign policy conducted by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan aimed at building relations of sincere friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist community countries, at the consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, at establishing normal relations with neighboring and other countries regardless of their social systems, at intensifying the role of the Nonaligned Movement in international life on an anti-imperialist basis, and at the consolidation of universal peace and security.

In resolutely denouncing the undeclared war waged against the friendly people of Afghanistan by imperialism and reaction, we are asserting our support for the political initiatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for a just and comprehensive political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan.

The telegram expresses firm conviction that the fruitful relations between our two countries and peoples based on the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty signed by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will continue to develop along ascending lines to the benefit of both peoples and in the interests of peace, security, and social progress throughout the world.

SED CC DELEGATION VISITS, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU011241 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] A delegation of the SED Central Committee, led by Guenter Sieber, head of the SED Central Committee International Relations Department, visited Bulgaria from 24 to 27 April at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

The delegation was received by Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. During the talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the two fraternal parties' work in implementing the decisions of their congresses for further constructing the developed socialist society. Questions pertaining to developing and strengthening cooperation between the BCP and the SED were discussed, and information on topical international problems and events was exchanged.

Konstantin Atanasov, first deputy head of a BCP Central Committee department, and Yordan Golemanov, deputy head of a BCP Central Committee department, took part in the talks. Egon Rommel, GDR ambassador in Bulgaria, also participated in the talks.

The guests departed Bulgaria on 27 April. They were seen off by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev and Ambassador Egon Rommel.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES VISITING USSR OFFICIAL

AU061802 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Apr 84 p 8

[Text] Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Vladimir Vanchkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. A talk was held on the further development of cooperation between our two countries in the ferrous and nonferrous metal industry sector. Dimitur Dachev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee attended the meeting.

CSSR MINISTER MEETS LEADERS, SIGNS MEMORANDUM

AU051816 Sofia BTA in English 1748 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 5 (BTA) -- The visit of Mr Milan Kubat, minister of the electrotechnical engineering of Czechoslovakia, to Bulgaria, as well as the talks he had with Mr Ognyan Doynov, minister of the mechanical engineering of Bulgaria, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, revealed some possibilities for both ministries' joint activity. Today there was signed a memorandum on the development of cooperation in the sphere of the electronic and electrotechnical industry for the 1984-1985 period, as well as for some activities for the period up to 1985. The document was signed by the two ministers.

The Czechoslovak minister had also talks with Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Czechoslovak Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Committee. Discussions went on the deepening of the economic relations in the sphere of the electronic and electrotechnical engineering. At the meetings which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, there was present Mr Jaroslav Hejna, Czechoslovakia's ambassador to Bulgaria.

This afternoon Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Milan Kubat, minister of the electrotechnical engineering of Czechoslovakia. In a friendly talk, special importance was attached to the deepening of both countries' cooperation in the electronic and electrotechnical engineering, which will be helped by the memorandum which was signed today.
Mr Ognyan Doynov, minister of the mechanical engineering, attended the meeting.

FIRST QUARTER PLAN RESULTS SHOW GOALS FULFILLED

AU041040 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Apr 84 pp 1-2

["Announcement of the Committee on the Uniform System of Social Information at the Council of Ministers on the Fulfillment of the Uniform Plan for the Socioeconomic Development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the First Quarter of 1984"]

[Text] During the first quarter of 1984 the workers collectives' efforts were aimed at further implementation of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress, at the consistent implementation of the policy of all-round national economic intensification, as well as at achieving a higher effectiveness and better quality of work, at an even more active participation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the international division of labor, and at the further improvement of the people's living standard under the conditions of a consistent application of the new economic approach and of its mechanism.

The preparations for and the implementation of the BCP National Conference served as an actively mobilizing incentive for the implementation of the plan and for maintaining stable rates in our country's economic growth.

As a result of party-political and organizational work and as a result of the workers collectives' efforts within the national economic complex, fulfillment and overfulfillment of the quarterly state plan tasks and accounts was achieved. Net production and an overall profit were obtained from the comprehensive activities of the economic organizations and enterprises in nonagricultural branches which are higher than that achieved in the same period of 1983. New technological methods are being applied. Higher labor productivity has been achieved.

The country's foreign economic relations expanded during the period under review, and economic integration with the fraternal socialist countries increased. The further improvement in the people's living standard continued.

Industry

Plan tasks in industrial production were fulfilled by all ministries, departments, and okrugs. The volume of industrial goods increased 3.3 percent compared with 1983. The production of industrial goods reached a total of 9.575 million leva, which exceeds the 1983 level by a total of 306 million leva.

Output of Industrial Goods Production:

Ministries and Departments	First quarter of 1984 expressed as percentage compared with first quarter of 1983
Energy and Raw Material Resources	103.4
Chemical Industry	96.3
Machine Building	112.2
Production and Trade with Consumer Goods	103.2
National Agro-Industrial Union	101.6
Forests and Forestry Industry	99.3
Construction and Urbanization	104.4
Transport	97.8
Communications	104.2
Central Cooperative Union	106.5
Sofia People's Council	106.7

Production in important industrial branches, such as electric power and thermoelectric power increased at more accelerated rates. The increase in this branch was 6.6 percent. The machine building and metal processing industries increased 10.1 percent; the chemical and rubber industry 6.9 percent; ferrous metallurgy 4.7 percent; and the construction materials industry 3.3 percent, as compared with the first quarter of 1983.

The highest production growth was achieved in the Stara Zagora, Sliven, Razgrad, Veliko Turnovo, and Varna Okrugs.

Production in certain basic industrial goods increased as follows compared with the first quarter of 1983:

Production	First quarter of 1984	Expressed as percentage compared with first quarter of 1983
Electric power in millions of kilowatt hours	12600	105.4
High quality rolled metal in thousands of tons	324	103.3
Cold rolled metal in thousands of tons	170	102.7
Rolled iron in thousands of tons	517	96.1
Zinc-coated rolled steel in thousands of tons	41	111.2
Electric powered vehicles (eletrokari) in thousands of units	12	108.0
Combustion engine vehicles in thousands of units	7	111.4
Electric powered hoists in thousands of units	34	99.4
Highly productive lathes, including computer controlled ones in units	200	166.7
Combine in thousands of units	10	110.0
Railroad cars in units	953	142.0
Buses in units	630	106.4
Induction motors in thousands of units	320	103.0
Industrial robots and manipulators in units	252	166.0
Programmed digital computer equipment for the operation of robots and manipulators	227	130.5
Electric generators in units	631	124.0
Batteries in thousands of units	312	106.1
Automatic telephone stations in thousands of lines	114	111.8
Steel construction support structures in thousands of tons	15	115.0
Nitric fertilizers in thousands of tons	221	106.6
Phosphorous fertilizers in thousands of tons	55	101.5
Chemical fibers and threads in thousands of tons	26	104.5

Tires for freight cars, buses, trolley buses, and trailers in thousands of tons	221	100.9
Tires for automobiles in thousands of tons	221	106.8
Cement in thousands of tons	1385	104.7
Bricks in millions of units	251	100.4
Furniture in millions of leva	112	104.5
Cotton fibers and cotton-type fibers in millions of meters	91	98.7
Wool fibers and wool-type fibers in millions of meters	10	101.1
Silk fibers and silk-type fibers in millions of meters	9	101.0
Ready-made clothes, knitwear in millions of units	14	104.7
Tailored goods in millions of leva	183	103.1
Footwear (excluding slippers) in thousands of pairs	5185	109.2
Meat in thousands of tons	116	102.8
Meat products in thousands of tons	25	103.7
Fish caught in thousands of tons	36	116.8
Cheese in thousands of tons	22	101.6
Yellow cheese in thousands of tons	6	105.5

The following goods have been produced in excess of the state plan tasks: electric power, industrial robots and manipulators, lathes, railroad cars, electric powered vehicles, electric hoists, electric generators, transformers, automatic telephone stations, cables, nitric and phosphorous fertilizers, chemical fibers and threads, detergents, bricks, furniture, flat glass, silk fabrics, tailored goods, footwear, meat, meat products, cheese, yellow cheese, vegetable oils, cooked and partially cooked food, beer, tobacco, and other goods.

Single enterprises and economic organizations have failed to fulfill the state plan task for the production of cold rolled steel, tin-coated rolled steel, aggregate machinery, combines, freight cars, buses, combustion engine vehicles, calcinated soda, polypropylene, laminated wood plates, cellulose, and ceramic tiles.

The plan for the production of new and improved goods and for goods produced for the first time in our country has been overfulfilled. The share of these types of goods represents 10.4 percent of the total volume of industrial goods production.

A total of 216 mechanized and automized conveyor belts was commissioned during the first quarter of 1984, and 80 departments, workshops, and production units were equipped with complex mechanization and automation during the same period. Seven industrial robots were introduced, and 5,795 workers were transferred from manual to mechanized and automated labor during the aforementioned period.

The quality of industrial production has improved. The relative share of production certified for the high quality category has reached a total of 17.2 percent instead of the 15.7 percent envisaged by the plan. Increased labor productivity is a main factor in industrial development. This factor has ensured 85 percent of net production growth in the industrial branch.

Capital Investments and Construction

Capital investments amounting to 1.2 billion leva were introduced during the first quarter of 1984; the prevailing majority of them was focused on the material production branches. Basic funds worth 410.8 million leva were commissioned, 2.6 percent more than the amount commissioned during the same period in 1983. The economic organizations in the systems of energy and raw material resources, in the chemical industry, in the machine building branch, in the National Agro-Industrial Union, in the transportation sector, in the Sofia City People's Council, in the okrug people's councils, and in other branches and areas have overfulfilled their plans on commissioning basic funds as a whole.

Regardless of this success and overfulfillment the investors have so far failed to create the necessary prerequisites for a regular pace in investments and in commissioning basic funds.

The building and assembling organizations as main executors of investment have accomplished construction works worth 773.6 million leva, 0.6 percent more than during the first quarter of 1983. The plan for the first quarter of 1984, however, has remained unfulfilled 2.3 percent, and the envisaged volume of state and cooperative housing construction has not been achieved.

The total volume of production in construction and assembling activities has reached 806 million leva. The material expenditures per 100 leva worth of construction and assembling work are below those envisaged by the plan.

The net production plan, and the plan for total profits obtained in the aforementioned branch have been overfulfilled. Social labor productivity, measured in per capita net production, is higher than planned. The total growth of net production was ensured by increased labor productivity.

Agriculture

The agricultural organizations concluded during the winter months substantial preparatory work for spring activities. By the end of March a number of activities were accomplished in this sector: 22,700 tractors had been repaired; 10,400 grain drills, 18,600 plows, as well as other agricultural equipment had been repaired as well. Over 80 percent of the autumn sowing was fertilized, while approximately 3 million decares were processed using airplanes.

In the cattle breeding sector the positive trends of increasing production and labor productivity continued. Total production in the animal husbandry sector in agricultural organizations amounts to 12.2 million leva, 3.1 percent more than during the first quarter of 1983. Milk production increased 3.8 percent, including cows' milk, which increased 4.9 percent; eggs increased 8 percent. Cows' milk production reached 830 liters during the first quarter of 1984, 6.1 percent more than during the same period in 1983. In a number of okrugs, such as Tolbukhin, Stara Zagora, Kurdzhali, Pernik, Razgrad, Pleven, Vidin, Vratsa, Turgovishte, Shumen, and Sofia City, total animal husbandry production in agricultural organizations increased from 3 to 5 percent even more.

Animals in All Categories of Farms:

	1 April 1983 in thousands of units	1 April 1984 in thousands of units	1 April 1984 expressed as percentage of 1983
Cattle	1782.9	1772.6	99.4
including cows	680.5	671.5	98.7
Pigs	3985.2	3906.4	98.0
Sheep	14172.8	14234.8	100.4
Fowl	46490.2	43666.9	93.9

The number of cattle has increased in the following okrugs: Burgas, Veliko Turnovo, Ruse, Khaskovo, and Yambol. The number of pigs has increased in the following okrugs: Veliko Turnovo, Plovdiv, Razgrad, and Ruse; the number of fowl has increased in the Silistra, Stara Zagora, Shumen, and Pazardzhik Okrugs, as well as in the Sofia city area. The number of sheep has increased in 16 okrugs, the most significant of which are the Varna, Vidin, Mikhaylovgrad, Smolyan, and Turgovishte Okrugs.

During the first quarter of 1984 all categories of farms sold more cattle and fowl for meat and milk, but the purchase of eggs decreased by 2 percent. Regarding the entire country, generally speaking the plan on the purchase of animal products is being fulfilled at a regular pace in most okrugs.

Transport and Communications

The transportation system continued to develop and improve throughout the country. The large, electrified railroad ring Sofia-Gorna Oryakhovitsa-Ruse-Varna-Burgas-Plovdiv-Sofia and the full automation of the Gorna Oryakhovitsa station, as well as the electrified railroad line Sofia-Lom and the double-track Pleven-Resen line were completed and commissioned during the period under review.

Transportation sector economic organizations have transported 2.3 million tons more freight than envisaged on the base of contracts, an increase of 2.7 percent. The railroad transportation sector accomplished a 100 percent fulfillment of its 3-month tasks for freight transportation based on contracts, while automobile transport for general use achieved a 103.2 percent fulfillment of its tasks during the same period.

The results in a number of technical-economic indexes in regard to the transportation sector have improved during the first quarter of 1984 compared with the same period of 1983. The processing time per freight car was reduced by 3.74 hours, and average 24-hour productivity per railroad engine increased 0.6 percent. Automobile transport for general purposes has improved in regard to its technical standards, and the use of freight cars has become more efficient.

A total of 6.8 million passengers were transported during the first quarter of 1984, 1.5 percent more than envisaged by the plan. Work continued to improve as regards the quality of transportation services to the population. In addition to the means of transport envisaged by the schedules, 94 more trains have been commissioned and nearly 130,000 bus trips have been added to the already existing ones, while 527 trains were increased by a total of 1,325 passenger cars.

Care has been devoted to covering public transportation needs in small conurbation systems, in mountainous regions, and in border areas.

The quarterly plan for incomes from transportation services has been overfulfilled. Over 10.5 percent more profits were obtained during the period under review than during the same period in 1983.

The postal network has expanded by four new post and telegraph stations. A total of 37,853 new telephones have been installed, 29,979 of which are destined for private homes. A total of 39 new teletype stations opened. A total of nine radio relay stations was commissioned during the first quarter of 1984.

The People's Living Standard

The further improvement of the living standard continued on the basis of the country's successful economic development.

The average monthly wages of workers and enterprises reached a total of 200 leva, a 2.4 percent increase compared with the first quarter of 1983.

During the first quarter of 1984, goods worth 256 billion leva were provided for the domestic market, which is more than that envisaged by the plan. The volume of the relative share of luxury commodities and luxury foodstuffs, as well as other consumer goods in demand by the population has increased during the period under review.

Production of Goods for the Domestic Market:

	First quarter of 1984 expressed as percentage compared with first quarter of 1983
Meat	103.0
Sugar	103.0
Milk	105.2
Cheese	103.8
Yellow cheese	111.8
Eggs	129.1
Milk fats	107.1
Baby food	104.6
Knitwear clothing	103.1
Knit underwear	91.0
Socks and panty hose	107.5
Footwear (excluding slippers)	107.5
Color television sets	100.1
Electric washing machines	124.8
including automatic washing machines	133.2
Electric heat reflecting stoves	113.4
Electric heat storage stoves	102.0
Furniture	100.9

Retail turnover increased 4.4 percent during the period under review compared with the same period of 1983 and reached a total of 3,148 million leva. In all okrugs more retail turnover was achieved during the first quarter of 1984 compared with the same period of 1983. The rate of increase is the highest in the following okrugs: Smolyan Okrug -- 7.4 percent; Khaskovo Okrug -- 6 percent; Blagoevgrad Okrug -- 7.9 percent; and Pernik Okrug -- 7.9 percent.

The supply of the population in certain areas of the country with particular goods such as early vegetables, pork, beans, onions, luxury footwear, and other things was rather irregular during the period under review.

Public services to the population continued to develop. The total volume of the public services increased 8.2 percent compared with the first quarter of 1983, and the plan was overfulfilled 6.1 percent.

Everyday Services to the Population:

	January-March 1984 expressed as percentage compared with the same period of 1983
Repair and maintenance of everyday technical equipment	106.7
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	109.9
Repair and maintenance of radio, television sets	120.5
Furniture and timber processing services	108.9
Clothes repair services	106.9
Dry cleaning services	99.4
Laundry services	116.9
Construction repair services	96.9
Metal processing services	113.9

Public services have improved and increased in all okrugs. A more significant increase in this respect was achieved in the following okrugs: Sofia Okrug -- 19.4 percent; Turgovishte -- 17.2 percent; Vidin -- 16.1 percent; Stara Zagora -- 13.4 percent; Kurdzhali -- 12.9 percent; and Slivan -- 12.1 percent.

A total of 4,909 housing units has been commissioned and delivered to the population.

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The results achieved during the first quarter of 1984 represent a positive basis for the further implementation of the 1984 plan -- which is the fourth year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. In order to ensure a comprehensive implementation of the 1984 plan at a stable rate it will be of the utmost importance to apply intensive factors of development. Particular attention should be devoted to further improving production quality, to increasing labor productivity, and to a more thrifty use of material resources. The rapid and large-scale introduction of scientific-technical achievements in all sectors, based on the consistent application of the economic approach and of its mechanism, should also be implemented with particular care.

DEATH OF DELCHEV REMEMBERED AT BLAGOEVGRAD

AU041918 Sofia BTA in English 1846 GMT 4 May 84

["In Memory of Gotse Delchev" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Blagoevgrad, May 4 (BTA) -- Today is the 31st anniversary [as received, he was killed 81 years ago in 1903] of the heroic death of the organizer and leader of the national liberation struggles of the Bulgarian people against the Ottoman bondage in Macedonia and Edirne, Gotse Delchev.

On this occasion a commemorative meeting was held.

The British writer Dr Mercia Macdermot, an honorary citizen of Blagoevgrad, delivered a speech on the intrasient deed and heroism of the legendary 'righteous man with a dagger in his belt'.

DZHUROV PRESENTS AWARD AT ARMY CELEBRATION

AU011240 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 27 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Engineer Yanko Vladev report: "Important Achievements and Well-Deserved Prizes"]

[Text] Yesterday was a memorable and exciting day for the leaders, workers, and employees of the quartermasters servicing administration of the Rear Services in the Bulgarian People's Army. For the fifth time in 6 years the collective was awarded the well-deserved prize of the Banner of Labor Glory, presented by the Council of Ministers, the Trade Unions Central Council, the Fatherland Front Central Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee.

A festive celebration was held yesterday at the hall of the higher veterinary medical institute in Sofia on this occasion. The great joy of the winners in socialist competition was shared by the following officials who came specially for this event: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee; Colonel General Velko Palin, head of a BCP Central Committee department; Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army; Deputy Ministers of Defense Colonel General Mircho Asenov and Admiral Ivan Dobrev; and numerous leaders of social and mass organizations and generals and officers of the People's Army.

The meeting was opened by Colonel Vasilev, chief of the Political Department of the Rear Services of the People's Army.

Colonel Milev, chief of staff of the Rear Services, read an order of the minister of defense which announced the decision of the Council of Ministers, the Central Council of Trade Unions, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee on awarding the Banner of Labor Glory to the quartermasters servicing administration for comprehensive implementation of the 1983 plan.

To the stormy and enthusiastic applause of those attending, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, presented Officer Atanasov, chief of the quartermasters servicing administration, with the award. Following this the minister delivered a speech in which he most sincerely congratulated the workers and employees of the Rear Services system on their great award. Army General Dzhurov dwelt on their great successes for which they have received just recognition. He also dealt with the great requirements of our leader and party and with the further rapid advance for improving quality in labor and production which is also required by the times in which we live. "High quality in all places and in all things!" This is the slogan of our time, Army General Dobri Dzhurov declared. This award is being presented to you on the eve of our militant labor holiday -- May Day -- in the days when all the Bulgarian people are enthusiastically welcoming the Decree on the Further Implementation of the Party's December Program on the Occasion of the Glorious Jubilee of Socialist Revolution, he stated.

Officer Atanasov expressed gratitude to the Communist Party for the high award and assured the minister of national defense that the collective of the quartermasters servicing administration will work with the same selfless devotion as always.

Bogdana Koleva, winner of a medal, read a pledge of the workers collective for new, worthy deeds during the jubilee year and presented it to Comrade Dobri Dzhurov.

The amateur collective of the quartermasters servicing administration performed a varied concert program following the ceremony.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES, TALKS WITH NEW AMBASSADORS

AU301310 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Apr 84 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] On 27 April Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received Paul Toten Kpoffon, ambassador of the People's Republic of Benin in Bulgaria.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, expressed thanks for the good words about Bulgaria and its people and the high evaluation of the all-round successes our country has achieved under BCP leadership.

The proximity of the positions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Benin on the main international issues is a good basis for even closer cooperation and contribution to the struggle of the peoples for freedom and progress, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, and for disarmament, peace, and world security, Comrade Todor Zhivkov said. Dwelling on the peace-loving and constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria aimed at preserving peace, he stressed that this policy is especially active in the Balkans. He recalled the idea of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, and the proposal to sign bilateral agreements with the Balkan countries, which would include a code on good-neighborliness.

The chairman of the State Council stressed that our country decisively condemns the racist policy of the Republic of South Africa, which would not have been possible without the open support of the imperialist forces. We support the struggle of the people of Namibia, heroically conducted under the leadership of their only legal representative -- SWAPO -- and insist that independence be immediately granted to Namibia.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Benin ambassador conducted a friendly talk.

The newly appointed Tunisian ambassador, Ridha Klibi, presented his credentials to Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, on 27 April, and said.

Tunisia and Bulgaria remain loyal to the principles of peaceful coexistence in the world. Tunisia, like Bulgaria, is constantly making efforts to contribute to preserving world peace and security and establishing a new and more just economic order.

I fully share the evaluation of the successful development of friendly relations and beneficial, mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed in his greetings speech. I am convinced, he said, that they will further strengthen and enrich in various areas of political, economic, and cultural life, for the benefit of the Bulgarian and Tunisian peoples.

The chairman of the State Council assured the ambassador that the People's Republic of Bulgaria assesses the foreign policy of the Republic of Tunisia according to its merits.

Dwelling on the principled position of our country in relation to the crisis in the Middle East, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that we firmly support the just struggle of the Arab peoples against Zionism and American imperialism, for the liberation of the areas occupied by Israel in 1967 and afterwards, and implementing the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine of self-determination and creating their own independent state.

Afterward Comrade Todor Zhivkov conducted a friendly talk with the Tunisian ambassador.

Franceso Joves, ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines in Bulgaria, presented his credentials on 27 April.

Expressing thanks for his good wishes and kind words about the Bulgarian people, Comrade Todor Zhivkov asked the ambassador to convey to the leaders of his country good wishes for the prosperity of the people of the Philippines.

Analyzing the exceptionally complex international situation in which we live today as a result of the adventurist policy of the most radical imperialist forces, the chairman of the State Council stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria, now more than ever, is making an active contribution to removing the nuclear threat, taming the insane and dangerous arms race, developing and strengthening confidence, security, and cooperation among nations, and to a just and lasting peace and progress throughout the world.

The further development of the relations between Bulgaria and the Philippines, Comrade Todor Zhivkov continued, subjected to the spirit of essential cooperation, will undoubtedly be beneficial for both countries and at the same time will facilitate the overcoming of international tension and the restoration and strengthening of detente, peace, and cooperation throughout the world.

The chairman of the State Council and the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of the Philippines conducted a talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 29 APR-5 MAY

AU052000 [Editorial eport] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 29 April to 5 May, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a meeting in Etropole marking the memory of some local partisans (1730 GMT 3 May).

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, attended a celebration in the town of Pavlikeni marking the anniversary of the local party organization (1730 GMT 4 May).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration in Sofia marking the Day of the Soviet Press and the anniversary of PRAVDA (1730 GMT 4 May).

Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council, opened a resort of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council in the town of Sandanski (1700 GMT 5 May).

Todor Bozhiniv, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of energy and material resources, attended a celebration at Karl Marx Higher Economic Institute in Sofia (1730 GMT 5 May).

CHERNENKO'S PROGRAM: COMMUNIST GOALS IN USSR

AU041530 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 May 84 p 6

[Rudolf Nittmann article: "Devotion to the Cause of Peace and Socialism: the Programmatic Goals of Communists in the Soviet Union"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE SPEECH DELIVERED BY KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, AT THE 25 APRIL SESSION OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE NEW ISSUE OF THE CPSU PROGRAM HAS EVOKED EXTRAORDINARY ATTENTION IN THE WORLD. THE PROGRAMMATIC GOALS OF THE CPSU, WHICH HOLDS A LEADING AND ORIENTING POSITION IN THE SOVIET SOCIETY, ARE OF VITAL INTEREST TO THE PROGRESSIVE, UPCOMING FORCES TO WHOM THE FUTURE BELONGS, BUT ALSO TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EXPLOITING CAPITALIST SYSTEM, BECAUSE THEY SPEAK OF THE PROSPECTS OF BUILDING ADVANCED SOCIALISM AND OF ITS PROGRESS ON THE PATH TOWARD COMMUNISM, BECAUSE THEY ANALYZE THE CLASS REALITIES OF THE PRESENT WORLD, AND BECAUSE THEY CHARACTERIZE THE COMPETITION OF TWO OPPOSED SOCIAL SYSTEMS, IN WHICH THE DOOM OF CAPITALISM IS HISTORICALLY INEVITABLE AND THE FINAL VICTORY OF THE COMMUNIST SOCIAL ORDER HISTORICALLY ORDAINED.

It is exactly this that the bourgeois information media underscored in the first place in Konstantin Chernenko's speech. The ASSOCIATED PRESS agency took particular note of that part of the speech, in which the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed the task to concentrate all efforts on further raising the level of the Soviet Union's economy so as to succeed in the competition with the West; it also took particular note of the fact that the basic part of the text of the CPSU program will be devoted to issues of the country's internal development, on which the course of the competition with capitalism depends. The paper THE NEW YORK TIMES quoted K. Chernenko on his firm conviction in the victory of socialism and on the historical inevitability of the doom of contemporary capitalism. Apart from this prospect of a society without a future, the media are alarmed by the mention of the CPSU's solidarity with the workers, national liberation, and other progressive movements, and by the emphasis he placed on the validity of the principles of proletarian internationalism in the general upswing of the contemporary revolutionary process.

Although the defenders and leading figures of capitalism would like to discard socialism onto the dustbin of history, as U.S. President Reagan demanded in his speech to the British Parliament in June 1982, socialism has been expanding and consolidating its positions from decade to decade. An example of this is provided by the fulfillment of preceding CPSU programs. The first program, elaborated by the editorial office of the ISKRA magazine under V.I. Lenin's direct guidance and adopted by the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party in 1903, formulated as the basic task the overthrow of capitalism and the enthronement of the dictatorship of the proletariat; this was achieved by the Great October Socialist Revolution. The second program, also elaborated under Lenin's guidance, was adopted by the Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) in 1919. It formulated as the main task the building of a socialist society in the USSR. Today this society is a historical reality, regardless of whether R. Reagan likes it or not. The third program, adopted by the 22d CPSU Congress in 1961, sets the tasks of building communism, of establishing its material-technical foundations, of transforming socialist social relations into communist ones, and of rearing man of the communist society. In keeping with the 26th CPSU Congress rsolutions and on the basis of the acquired experience, which affirms that progress toward communism leads via the phase of the advanced socialist society, a new issue of this third CPSU Program is to be worked out.

The Communists' Ideological Compass

The new issue of the CPSU Program, this most important ideotheoretical and political document of the party, and the ideological compass of every Communist and every Soviet citizen, is intended to proceed -- as K. Chernenko says -- from a precise understanding of the stage of social and economic maturity achieved by the Soviet society. It is to proceed from the fact that this society now finds itself at the beginning of a historically long period, namely the phase of advanced socialism, and that this defines the substance of present and future tasks. "UNDER CONTEMPORARY CONDITIONS, OUR PROGRAM MUST BE A PROGRAM OF PERFECTING ADVANCED SOCIALISM, ON THE BASIS OF WHICH GRADUAL PROGRESS IS THEN ACHIEVED ON THE PATH TOWARD COMMUNISM," K. Chernenko underscored; and he explained further that this is also the reason why the program -- on the basis of conclusions reached by contemporary Marxist-Leninist thinking, on the basis of the latest experience acquired by the CPSU and by the fraternal parties, and on the basis of the realities of world processes -- is meant to provide a realistic and comprehensively balanced characteristic of the phase in which the society finds itself; it is meant to reflect both successes and merits, both the immense possibilities and the enormous vital force, of socialism. At the same time it must also demonstrate the complicated problems that await the society, and overcome the simplified notions about the roads and the time of transition to a higher phase of communism, notions that had cropped up in a certain period.

IN THE NEW ISSUE OF THE CPSU PROGRAM, THE MAIN EMPHASIS IS TO BE PLACED ON THE HISTORICALLY NEAR FUTURE, ON THE GOALS THAT THE PRESENT GENERATION CAN ACHIEVE, K. Chernenko called to mind, stressing the unchangeable demand of the program to systematically improve the working people's living standards, as well as such tasks of primary importance as, first, the creation of both a highly efficient economy and of foundations for an increasingly fuller satisfaction of the people's material and spiritual needs; and, second, the growing strength of the Soviet state. In this program the party line for comprehensively implementing the latest successes of science and technology in production must be clearly delineated; the same applies to the improvement of management forms and to the development of the working people's initiative and work activity, since both the society's progress, and the idea of the merging of two revolutions -- the scientific-technical and the social revolutions -- depend on this to a decisive extent. In this way the program is to explain, apart from the strategic goals, also the topical problems of the advance of socialist society.

The Relationship of the Immediate and of the Future Tasks

The draft of the new issue of the program is to be assessed at a special Central Committee session and in a broad discussion inside the party; its final version is to be adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. However, several directions and trends of the development of economy and of the party's current policy have been analyzed by the recent CPSU Central Committee sessions, too. Thanks to the realization of the measures that have been worked out at the Central Committee's session in November 1982, striking changes have taken place in the fulfillment of resolutions adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress: economic growth has considerably accelerated; the efficacy of production has been enhanced; and discipline tightened. True, it is as the CPSU Central Committee's April session pointed out in criticism: quite a lot of unresolved issues, weakness, and unused reserves still exists, so that currently the most important task is to consolidate and develop positive changes, and to successfully fulfill the plans of the 5-year plan.

It is in the interests of all this that the demand is being particularly stressed for the highest responsibility of ministers for the fulfillment of national economy plans; for the enhanced authority of the plan as the state law; for an exacting appraisal of the work of leading economic staff on all levels; and also for a more exacting personal attitude toward the tasks -- one must forbid oneself even the least leniency, one must achieve that alarm or concern so that estate plan does not leave one's mind even for a minute, as Comrade Chernenko said, and that the punishment for any delay or failure to fulfill the tasks is more severe than at any time in the past.

Such an approach to task fulfillment is particularly important in the present period, when the 11th 5-Year Plan has entered an extremely responsible period of the realization of vast comprehensive programs, on which the growth of the USSR's economic and defense strength depends, as does the improvement of the working people's material and spiritual living standards. At the same time this is a period of preparations for the new, 12th 5-Year Plan. The USSR government is working on a draft of the main directions of the country's economic and social development for the years 1986-90 and, on a long-term basis, up to the year 2000; and it is also preparing another significant target project -- the comprehensive program of the USSR's scientific-technical progress up to the year 2005.

At the CPSU Central Committee's April session Comrade Chernenko recalled: It would not be possible to fulfill such plans without broadly developing the working people's initiative and creative activity, without enlisting their most active participation in the solution of the key problems of social life. That is also why he so greatly insisted that we ponder more deeply how to make better use of all the reserves for activating the working people. In connection with the new issue of the CPSU program, too, the party and its theoretical aktiv are deliberating on how to further develop socialist democracy and statehood and all forms of the socialist people's self-administration. Simultaneously, it will be necessary to explain in the program both the nature of the nationality issue under the conditions of mature socialism and the shaping of the new man -- of a harmoniously developed personality. In particular, this party document will have to explain the party's strategy and tactics; the principles of its activity; and its place and role in the political system of the Soviet society; and it will particularly have to show, Comrade Chernenko stressed, that "THE INCREASINGLY GROWING LEADING ROLE OF THE PARTY AND THE DEEPENING OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY ARE A UNIFIED, COMPREHENSIVE, AND LOGICAL PROCESS."

Reliance on the Soviets

Currently the USSR has begun comprehensively improving the management system in national economy and searching for new forms and structures of economic activity. However, as Comrade Chernenko remarked at the CPSU Central Committee's April session, this search must not distract it from making more efficient use of the existing management institutions, and above all of the soviets.

Now, why exactly the soviets? Because they are the most mass-based organization of Soviet working people. The state affairs lie in the hands of 2.3 million deputies on all levels and in the hands of dozens of millions of aktivists and members of various Soviet commissions. They are managing a considerable part of economy and taking care of all services for the citizens. That is why the party is coming out with the demand to strengthen their management and control functions in economic affairs and in perfecting the system of both the management of economy, and of the satisfaction of the working people's interests, needs, and demands.

"We will consistently strive to have the Soviets make use of their constitutional rights -- to make these bodies of the people's power ensure in practice the working people's most active, conscious minded, and enterprising participation in the management of national economy and of all affairs of the society and the state," Comrade Chernenko said in his inauguration speech at the Supreme Soviet session; and he underscored that the party would strive to further improve socialist democracy and the entire political system of the society, so that the Soviet state would in this way become an increasingly powerful instrument of socialist construction, an instrument lying in the hands of the working people.

A typical confirmation of this is also the composition of the newly elected Supreme Soviet -- 769 of the 1,500 deputies are workers and members of collective farms, that is more than 51 percent of parliament members. Now, which of the states, from where we so often hear voices about the alleged "nondemocratism" of the socialist system, can make the same claim about the composition of their own parliaments? Neither the U.S. Senate nor the U.S. Congress has a single true representative of the U.S. workers class in one of the seats. This is exactly because the U.S. parliament is a representative of the military-industrial complex and of the biggest business in the country; because it is an acquiescent instrument of approval for the Reagan administration's adventurous course toward the unprecedented exacerbation of relations with the Soviet Union and the critical sharpening of the international situation.

The measures that are being undertaken by the Soviet Union for consolidating the defense are a logical answer to the imprudent [neuvazene] attempts by the militarist circles of the United States and other NATO countries to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium by deploying American nuclear missiles in certain countries of Western Europe.

Peace and Disarmament Are the Ideal of Socialism

At the Central Committee's April session, Konstantin Chernenko declared: "The CPSU and the Soviet state are making an immense effort to avert a nuclear war and to preserve and consolidate peace." The Soviet Union is striving, consistently and enterprisingly, to eliminate tension in international politics, to limit feverish armament, and to reliably ensure the country's security. Its everyday effort also involves the consolidation of the international positions of socialism and the strengthening of solidarity with the liberation movements. At the rally of working people in the Hammer and Sickle Plant in Moscow, Konstantin Chernenko stressed the Soviet people's conviction that PEACE CAN BE PRESERVED, AND THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVENTS CAN BE TURNED FROM CONFRONTATION TO DETENTE. The USSR is prepared for a dialogue; it is willing to actively cooperate with those governments and organizations that want to work for peace honestly and constructively. But in politics one trusts only deeds, not words -- thus deeds are needed for limiting armament and for liquidating nuclear arms on both sides. If the United States and NATO agree to this, the USSR will not remain behind them. But for as long as the danger of nuclear missiles continues to be a threat from the United States and NATO, the USSR must be on guard. It must preserve vigilance, so that the correlation of forces would not change in favor of imperialism.

V.I. Lenin underscored time and again that peace and disarmament are the ideals of socialism. The issues of war and peace and other global problems of the present class-divided world; the world social conflicts; and the picture of processes that are changing the social face of the world, all this will be dealt with by the CPSU's programmatic document. "THE PROGRAM WILL EXPRESS OUR UNRESERVED DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF PEACE, OUR EFFORT TO AVERT THE NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE JOINTLY WITH THE OTHER FRATERNAL PARTIES OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY," Konstantin Chernenko stressed as the main orientation of the foreign policy pursued by the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Such an effort, anchored in the party program, is a most important component of the CPSU's strategic course. On the one hand it establishes favorable external conditions for building advanced socialism and the peaceful life of the Soviet people. On the other hand it has immense international significance, because it strengthens the peace hopes and certain ties of all mankind, because it expresses the principle of the unity and of the inseparable interests of socialism and of peace.

The generalized knowledge and programmatic goals of the CPSU, which proceed from the experience of victorious socialist revolutions and of real socialism, are the inspiring communist movement and in their untiring battle for social progress and for the great ideals of mankind -- for the communist society, which will be reigned by the peace, labor, freedom, equality, brotherhood, and happiness of all nations.

NEW USSR ENVOY BEGINS TOUR, RECEIVED BY INDRA

LD080849 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ CC Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has received the new Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin in connection with the start of his tour of duty. In conversation, they assessed cooperation between the highest representative and legislative bodies of the two countries. They also praised the results of the recent official friendly visit of a Federal Assembly delegation in the Soviet Union.

OFFICIAL CONDEMNS PRC ATTACKS ON VIETNAM

AU071042 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 84 p 2

[CTK report on the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Yesterday in Prague, Stanislav Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Vu Song, SRV ambassador to the CSSR, who presented to him a statement of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs about Chinese armed provocations and briefed him about the current situation at the Vietnamese-Chinese border. In a comradely talk, Stanislav Svoboda condemned the provocative actions against the SRV and expressed full solidarity with the struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

STROUGAL IN LIBYA: ATTENDS DINNER, MEETS LEADER

Speech Stresses Cooperation

LD071348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpts] Libya -- At an official dinner given in Tripoli last night in honor of Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak prime minister, 'Abd as-Salim Ahmad Jallud, member of the Revolutionary Leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, both representatives delivered speeches.

Lubomir Strougal in his speech highly appreciated the meeting in Tripoli as well as the cordial reception now traditionally accorded to Czechoslovak guests. Czechoslovak-Libyan cooperation is conducted on the principles of equality, non-interference, mutual respect, and mutual advantages.

Lubomir Strougal went on to point to the importance of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between both countries and said that the identical political standpoints of Czechoslovakia and Libya have also been projected in the economic sphere, where cooperation is being successfully developed. Czechoslovakia is proud of the important part it is playing in the industrialization of Libya. We have not hesitated in making a contribution to the build up of the defense of your country, Comrade Strougal continued, to defending the gains of the revolution, now in its 15th year, and nothing stands in the way of cooperation in the future.

We are meeting in a turbulent world. The forces of imperialism want to reverse military equilibrium, are threatening with a world nuclear conflict and through modern gunboat diplomacy they want to regain the world domination they have lost a long time ago. How else might one explain the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe in excess of what is needed, the aggression against Grenada, support for the conquest-seeking state of Israel and the undermining of the stability of progessive countries? One only needs to recall Nicaragua and attempts to dominate world seas, as well as outer space, by force of arms. For all this and many other things we regard the struggle against imperialism, along with the struggle for peace as the first order of our time.

Lubomir Strougal went on to say that Czechoslovakia, together with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries had adopted countermeasures to secure the defense of the socialist community. At the same time, however, we had confirmed, Comrade Strougal went on to say, that our proposals on the principles of equality and equal security are still valid. We are concerned by the development of the situation in the Near East and the threat this poses to the friendly Arab nations. The United States together with Israel, using crude force, are pushing to realize their hegemonistic and neocolonialist aims. Their strategic cooperation continually increases the number of bloody crimes against the Labanese and Palestinian peoples. The abrogation of the shameful agreement between Lebanon and the Israeli agressor is, however, a proof of what patriotic fervor can achieve as well as, at the same time, a portent of the future of attempts to impose Pax Americana on this area. A just and enduring peace will only be established, Comrade Strougal went on to stress, when the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right toself-determination, are met and when their own independent state is created. This is why we wish that the unity of Arab progressive forces is strengthened. This is why we reject capitulationist solutions, whether they are called the Camp David agreement or Reagan's plan, and advocate an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict, stressed Lubomir Strougal.

When we examine realistically the difficulties confronting the world today we believe, at the same time, that the cause of progress and socialism will triumph in the end. In this spirit we have opened our talks, and shall further conduct them likewise, talks that are important for the future of Czechoslovak-Libyan cooperation, declared Comrade Lubomir Strougal at the close of his speech at an official dinner given in Tripoli last night.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD071955 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Tripoli (CTK correspondent) [no date as received] -- Visiting Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal was received here on Monday by supreme representative of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The two statesmen stressed the necessity and benefits of continuing to implement the 1982 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

While discussing the present international situation, they pointed out the danger of imperialist efforts to win world hegemony, of the policy of confrontation and preparations for a nuclear war.

Lubomir Strougal and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed the necessity of concerted action of anti-imperialist forces and their importance in the struggle to ease international tension, for disarmament and the promotion of peaceful cooperation of countries with different social systems.

They stated that the Czechoslovak premier's visit will be another qualitative step in promoting traditional friendship between the Czechoslovak and Libyan people, and will significantly contribute to the struggle for strengthening the unity of anti-imperialist forces, averting war, and asserting the idea of peace and progress in the world.

The Czechoslovak premier today laid a wreath at the memorial of Libyan soldiers who fell in the battle of Al-Hani [spelling as received] during the Italian invasion in 1911. Later on he inspected a college for pilots at Umm'Atiqah Air Base here.

The Libyan media have been paying great attention to Lubomir Strougal's visit. The television broadcast an extensive report about his arrival and his talks.

GREETINGS, CEREMONIES MARK LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Message to Chernenko, Tikhonov

LD071801 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president ofthe Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, have sent a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over fascism and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the glorious Soviet Army to Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhnonv, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The telegram says:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the USSR's historical victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the glorious Soviet Army, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet peple, cordial comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the government, the Czechoslovak people and on our own behalf. The heroism of the Soviet people and its glorious Army, which triumphed over the fascist aggressor 39 years ago and brought freedom to the Czechoslovak people and other peoples of Europe, will forever remain in the memory of the peoples. It is with deep gratitude that we remember the sacrifices which the peoples of the USSR made for the sake of the salvation of mankind from fascism. We bow before the undying memory of more than 140,000 Soviet heroes who laid down their lives during the liberation of our homeland. The victorious national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia -- the telegram further says -- opened the way for the building of a new society in our homeland. In carrying out the socialist construction our people have always drawn strength and security from the friendship, alliance, and cooperation with the USSR. Their unshakable foundation is the unity of ideas, views, and aims between our Communist Parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

In the spirit of the of the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between Czechoslovakia and the USSR we shall continue to exert every effort for the further deepening of mutual relations in which we see a guarantee for the peaceful development of our homeland. We highly respect the successes gained by the Soviet people, led by the Leninist Communist Party, in implementing the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress. We fully support the principled foreign policy of the USSR, its peace initiatives, and proposals delivered by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the USSR Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which indicate realistic ways toward the relaxation of international tension, averting the nuclear threat and securing a peaceful future for mankind, in the current complex international situation, exacerbated by the aggressive policy of the U.S. ruling circles. In firm unity with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, Czechoslovakia will continue to participate actively in the joint struggle for peace and progress in the world, contribute toward strengthening the cohesion and consolidating the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact states, developing all-round cooperation of the CEMA countries.

On this significant day in the lives of the peoples of our two countries, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, Soviet Communists and the fraternal Soviet people, new successes in the work for the efflorescence of the USSR, in the struggle for lasting peace, socialism, and progress throughout the world, the congratulations telegram of Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal to Comrades Konstantin Chernenko and Nikolay Tikhonov on the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over fascism and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the glorious Soviet Army says in conclusion.

Chnoupek Greets Gromyko

LD080924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a telegram of congratulations on the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people over fascism and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army to Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

Husak's National Day Order

LD071803 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has issued an order to mark the 39th anniversary of the cultimation of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army. He underlined the CPCZ's leading role in the long-term struggle against the fascist occupants and for the restoration of our national freedom and sovereignty. He underlined that we would never forget the sacrifices made by 144,000 Soviet soldiers who lost their lives liberating our country. An indestructible Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, born in fights against a common enemy, will forever by the foundation of our foreign-political orientation and the most reliable guarantee of the sovereignty, security and further development of our socialist country.

The results of almost 4 decades of postwar development, the order says, have confirmed the correctness of our socialist course, which is fully in line with the people's interests and needs and therefore enjoys their full support. The selfless and creative work of workers, cooperative farmers, intelligentsia, and all working people, led by the CPCZ, has resulted in the great edifice of socialism. The CSSR is now a developed state in all ways. As a firm link in the world socialist community it enjoys the respect and esteem of all progressive and peace-loving forces.

Our citizens demonstrate their positive attitude to the construction of socialist society and the defense thereof through their creative activity to realize the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ congress' and the CPCZ Central Committee's individual sessions and through their selfless work in fulfilling the tasks of the fourth year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

The order goes on to point to the stepping up of the aggressive policy of imperialism, which requires that we must continue the struggle for the preservation of peace with still greater emphasis. At the moment it is inadmissible that the strategic equilibrium in the world be violated or that the postwar arrangements in Europe and the security of our socialist state and others be put in danger. In the interest of averting the danger of war we shall strengthen the country's economic and political potential, defense capability, and ties of alliance with other Warsaw Pact member-states.

In the order to mark the 39th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army, President of the Republic Gustav Husak orders that 20 artillery salvoes be fired in Prague and Bratislava at 2000 on 8 May.

Officials Attend Meeting

LD072021 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] A festive meeting to mark the 39th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and of our country's liberation by the Soviet Army was held this evening at the National Theater in Prague by the CPCZ Central Committee, the Prague city party committee, the Federal and Czech Governments, and the Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR and of the Czech Socialist Republic.

Present at the festive meeting were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak, members of the party Central Committee Presidium; Josef Hamam, candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium; Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin, and representatives of other representative offices of the socialist countries in Czechoslovakia. The meeting was also attended by a delegation of the all-union leadership of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society, headed by Arnold Meri, chairman of the Estonian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries [name and title as heard] and hero of the Soviet Union, and by representatives of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia. A festive address was given by Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council.

Officials Lay Wreaths

LD071257 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] To mark the 39th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army a solemn ceremony took place at the Soviet Army's central burial place of honor in the Olsany Cemetery in Prague today.

To mark the tune of the March of Fallen Revolutionaries and the accompaniment of military honors Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic; and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Josef Haman; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, Mikulas Beno, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, Marie Kabrhelova; chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, Jaroslav Hajn; and other figures placed a wreath from the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the Republic, the federal government, the Federal Assembly and the Central Committee of the National Front at the Soviet Heroes Memorial.

Wreaths of red flowers were also placed by delegations of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, headed by Ambassador Viktor Lomakin; and of the Central Group of Soviet Forces headed by its commander, Colonel General Grigoriy Borisov. Delegations of the Czech Government, the Czech National Council and the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front; a delegation of the Czechoslovak Armed Forces headed by Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; Vratislav Vajner, federal minister of the interior; and Miroslav Novak, chief of the main staff of the people's militia, also paid their respects to the memory of the fallen Soviet heroes. Representatives of the Prague CPCZ Committee, the Central Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee, National Front bodies, and other institutions also paid their homage to the momory of the liberators by placing their wreaths.

The highest party and state representatives, members of the Soviet Embassy, representatives of the Soviet Army and Czechoslovak Armed Forces, party, and state bodies of Prague and Central Bohemia, and of the social organizations of the National Front, afterward laid wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague.

Wreaths Laid

LD080229 Prague Domestic Service in Dzech and Slovak 1500 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] The celebrations of the 39th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army started with the festive ceremony of wreath-laying in Bratislava Slavin today. To the chants of the "March of the Fallen Revolutionaries" a joint wreath of the CPSL Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak SR, the Slovak National Council and the Slovak Government, was laid by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, Miroslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Viliam Salgovic, member of the residium of the CPSL Central Committee and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and by other representatives.

To mark the heroic deeds of the Soviet people, a joint wreath of the consulate general of the USSR and the Soviet military command in Bratislava was laid by Vadim Stepanov, consul general of the USSR in Bratislava, his colleagues and the representatives of the Soviet Army. A joint wreath was laid at the memorial by the representatives of other consulates in Bratislava.

Wreaths to pay tribute to Soviet heroes were laid also by delegations of party and state bodies of Bratislava and the West Slovakia Region, representatives of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the people's militias and the armed forces of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak SR, and the delegations of the Slovak Union of Antifascist Fighters and the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Association, Bratislava wards, enterprises and schools, and scientific and cultural institutions.

Officials at Bratislava Event

LD080848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] A festive rally of the working people and youth of the Slovak capital and the West Slovakia Region, organized in honor of the 39th anniversary of the culmination of the national-liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army, was held in Bratislava today. Present in the Great Hall of the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement were: members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier, Miloslav Hruskovic, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, and other representatives. Also present was Vadim Stepanov, consul general of the USSR in Bratislava, representatives of the Soviet Army. Elena Litvajova, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Committee of the Slovak Union of Women, underlined in her festive address that the Slovak National Uprising and the May rising of the Czech people had become the most important events of our home resistance. She stated that the joint fight of Czechs and Slovaks against fascism clearly confirmed that our nations belong together and that they want to live in peace in one state, and develop it as a state of equal nations and nationalities. Elena Litvajova went on to underline that the Soviet Union has been and is a firm guarantor of peace and progress in the world and, therefore, we support its important peace initiatives and fully identify with them.

JAKES UNVEILS MEMORIAL AT HOLESOV NEAR KROMERIZ

LD080852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has unveiled a memorial of the revolutionary movement in Holesov near Kromeriz. He underlined the revolutionary heritage of Klement Gottwald the fulfillment of which now requires that we raise the effectiveness and quality of all work. He rejected the U.S. policy exacerbating international tension and supported Soviet peace proposals aimed at reducing tension in the world.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES PARTY PROPAGANDISTS IN PRAGUE

AU071041 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 May 84 p 2

["Z"-signed report in the "By Teletype, Mail, Telephone" column]

[Text] Yesterday in Prague, the CPCZ Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department organized a seminar aimed at training the aktiv of party propagandists. Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, presented a report about current problems of the international situation and the results of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Minister of Foreign Affairs Committee.

STOPH, SYRIAN MINISTER CONDEMN U.S. EFFORTS

LD072327 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1757 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 May (ADN) -- The aggravation of the international situation caused by the actions of the most aggressive imperialist forces requires from all states and peoples, including religious circles, resolute and immediate action to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Dr Muhammad al-Khatib, minister of religious trusts of the Syrian Arab Republic, were in agreement on this during a friendly meeting today. They condemned the U.S. efforts to achieve strategic military superiority and to dictate its will to the peoples. This peace-threatening policy is evident in both Europe and the Middle East, where the United States and its strategic ally Israel still bear responsibility for the dangerous situation.

It was noted that the relations of deep sympathy, close friendship, and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries and peoples are developing continuously and dynamically. Dr al-Khatib spoke about Syria's active policy for thwarting American-Israeli plans for hegemony in the Middle East. Willi Stoph gave the assurance that the GDR will continue to stand in solidarity alongside Syria and all other Arab forces that are working for peace, independence, sovereignty, and the protection of the national rights of the peoples of the region.

HONECKER, STOPH SEND CONGRATULATIONS TO GSFG

LD080231 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Potsdam, 7 May (ADN) -- It is the primary concern of the GDR "to strengthen the fraternal alliance with the party and the country of Lenin, to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist fraternal countries and their military coalition." This is noted in a letter of congratulations signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph on occasion of the 39th anniversary of the USSR's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The letter, which was handed over on Monday by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a ceremony of the Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany (GSFG) in Wuensdorf (Potsdam Bezirk), continues that the GDR supports fully and wholly the consistent support by the USSR for the prevention of the danger of a nuclear war and for the improvement of the international situation. It would continue to work actively and with initiative for the joint socialist peace strategy in the interest of securing international security and the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

In the address, the commander in chief of the GSFG, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, said that the members of the GSFG are reliably fulfilling their patriotic and internationalist duty in the protection of socialism and the securing of peace in firm brotherhood-in-arms with the soldiers of the National People's Army and the other armies of the Warsaw Pact.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH APS -- Berlin, 4 May (ADN) -- Agreements on the further deepening of cooperation between the news agency of the GDR and of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria, ADN and APS, were reached in Berlin on Friday. The directors-general of both agencies, Guenter Poetschke and Mohamed Merzoug, signed a new contract on the exchange of news and photos and a working protocol on cooperation in the years 1984-1985. The APS director general was received during his stay by the Deputy Foreign Minister of the GDR Gerd Koenig for a talk, which was also attended by the Algerian ambassador in the GDR Belkacem Benyahia. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 4 May 84 LD]

NEPSZABADSAG CHIEF ON WEST'S VIEW OF HUNGARY

LD072242 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 7 May 84

[From "Our Homeland" program; interview with Janos Berecz, editor in chief of NEPSZABADSAG, by Gyorgy Kertesz, not further identified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Kertesz] Ladies and gentlemen, we are again able to greet an illustrious guest in the "Our Homeland" studio in the person of Janos Berecz, editor in chief of the largest Hungarian daily, NEPSZABADSAG. We feel that getting to know the main line of Hungarian politics is becoming increasingly difficult for the Western public. The West ern media deals with us a lot but, partly due to expert knowledge and partly to other reasons, the picture it presents of us is distorted. A typical example of this is an article by Carl Gustaf Stroehm, south-east European specialist of the DIE WELT published in Bonn. I have asked one of my colleagues to read out a passage from this article.

[Unidentified voice] Minor events have, on occasions, great symbolic significance. This spring the most famous coffeehouse has been given back its former well-known name. This coffeehouse, incidentally, has for generations been a concept in the Hungarian capital along the lines of Sacher in Vienna and Kranzler in Berlin. After 1945 the communists in power nationalized this store of excellent sweets in the same way as so many other institutions, and of course, it was given a new name. For 3 decades this coffeehouse was called Voeroesmarty, after the poet whose statue stands in the square, right in front of the building. The coffeehouse, while remaining in state ownership, now once again displays on its facade its old name, Gerbeaud, and in the nostalgic hall where the marble tables are positioned, the oil portrait depicting the former proprietor, Emile Gerbeaud, Swiss confectioner, has once again appeared.

[Kertesz] My first question is as follows: Is it true, as stated in this article of Carl Gustaf Stroehm's, that it is without precedent -- indeed, has never happened before -- in a country under communist rule that the name of the former capitalist proprietor has been, as he puts it, reinstated. I have in mind the Ganz Shipyard which has never been called by any name other than Ganz-Mavag and, indeed, the capitalist Abraham Ganz has remained a very prestigious name in Hungarian public life ever since there has been socialism in Hungary. What is so funny about this is that this article draws certain conclusions from what is in itself an insignificant event. It goes as far as to say that this by no means important event reflects the Hungarian Government's finding its real self and the awakening of the national awareness of the Hungarian Government. The question is why should an intelligent man overestimate this phenomenon?

[Berecz] I would say that when Herr Stroem sees "Open Roads" ["Nyitott Utak"], a film about the operation of Hungarian churches, and a good one, he will again be greatly surprised and will say that the state supports the rebirth of the churches. Moreover, he will consider this some kind of stand taken against an external power.

[Kertesz] Does not the latest Central Committee resolution which speaks about the central authorities' relinquishing certain ownership rights mean a qualitative change in the process of development?

[Berecz] In my opinion this is not a qualitative change but a move forward. After all, Marx and Lenin also believed in self-governing and in some kind of realization of self-management. We did not rush headlong into this; we were not hasty.

Under immature conditions we did not consider the introduction of certain forms of self-management correct or necessary. We consider that the work collectives in their present stage of development have reached a level where the form of ownership can remain a state one or an all-people one, but the state can hand over the right of exercizing ownership to work collectives, to a greater or lesser degree. In this way the responsibility of the administrator and the managers, or, to put it plainly, the responsibility of the producers and the consumers, will grow.

[Kertesz] I fear that some kind of resistance must be expected here from the present manager society and from certain levels of the state apparatus.

[Berecz] The Central Committee only pointed to the main direction and framework of the development. There is still much work going on among certain government organs on the details, to flesh out the various measures and to get them implemented. Well, this is a task for the administration, and if necessary the parliament should legislate certain laws which can bring a step forward. First of all, there is a great debate over working out every concrete measure, for after all this is an untrodden path, we have only ideas. It is obvious that only with multi-sided debate can the best possible measures we have come up with be formulated. Of course, there is resistance, but you will be surprised -- it is the affected plants which are most afraid of this.

[Kertesz] There is argument, which is necessary when the implementation of a reform is concerned. You wrote a very significant article which gave grounds for a great deal of thought throughout the country about this debate, in which you said that the debate participants must not get carried away emotionally, and that they should look not only at the aim of the debate. However, if there is such an internal debate -- and this is necessary -- does it not have an external echo in the other socialist countries? Do our Western critics not find material, then, for saying: Hey, look, the Hungarians are stepping out of line, for the others are criticizing them for it. What does one say to this?

[Berecz] Our serious partners, be it in the Soviet Union or in other socialist countries, consider the main processes. Naturally a Soviet economist, let's say, might react if he comes across these extremist views in our literature, but if he studies party documents or if he comes here to get the real picture, then he calms down a great deal because the question is not whether we look similar externally but that we should find a socialist solution for the settlement of our worries and our present problems.

[Kertesz] We must speak here about foreign policy a little because attacks against Hungary and the socialist countries in general, in the majority, concern foreign policy.

This is a very wide front. In one way or another, it is said that Hungary and other socialist countries in Europe are seeking a new Europeanism and with this a stand against the Soviet Union. What about this?

[Berecz] I have been saying for a very long time that that there is a need for some kind of new Europeanism. I have held this view for about a decade, ever since the theme became prevalent in the foreign policy of the United States that by increasing the danger to Europe as a whole, the United States can strengthen its own security. Therefore Europe today is in such position -- and I include here the European parts of the Soviet Union -- that it must be prevented that an external power -- although according the closing document of Helsinki the United States is a power with interest in Europe -- could endanger Europe. From this point of view we need a joint responsibility. On the other side we have socialist solidiarity as well.

[Kertesz] Why are our Western interpreters unable to understand this complete, simple, and logical argument -- that is, that what is a specifically Hungarian step is made in the common interest of the socialist countries?

[Berecz] They always attach some special hope to us. The day before yesterday -- let us say -- it was another country, today it's the Hungarian People's Republic, that it will move sideways or dance out of the circle, and so forth.

Second, there are also interpreters of malicious intent. I would not want to criticize here the vice president of the United States, but it caused great surprise for us that in September of last year, when he was here and very good consultations took place and our paper, NEPSZABADSAG, published a commentary in which support for consultations was expressed saying what good results they had brought, how happy we were with his visit -- it surprised us that 3 days later, in Vienna, in the capital of a country which has very good relations with us, he made a speech in which he categorized the socialist countries, qualifying some as good, others as bad, as if it were possible to turn us against each other in this way. These things are unpleasant, not unpleasant because they make our friends suspicious but unpleasant because they sour the effects of a successful consultation. They create doubts. They are also unpleasant because they are intended to create doubts in another socialist country, but this will not succeed.

Another example: Not long ago there appeared in RUDE PRAVO an article about the principles of socialist foreign policy. Almost simultaneously, just a day later, an interview appeared in MAGYAR HIRLAP with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. It was immediately picked up as a sign that the people in Prague were lecturing us and that Matyas Szuros, had answered them. But neither know the other's text at the time of publishing -- only afterward. We talked this over with our Czechoslovak friends, and in this, too, we saw that the intention was only to create doubts in the socialist countries, to turn them against each other. These are old tunes which do not play well; they might disturb some, but the main line, the process, cannot be disturbed.

HORVATH DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO CSSR 3 MAY

LD032046 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Istvan Horvath, minister of internal affairs, has left for Prague. The Hungarian internal affairs delegation was invited by Vratislav Vajnar, Czechoslovak minister of the interior.

Meets Husak; Returns

LD051158 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI) -- Minister of Home Affairs Istvan Horvath, who headed a delegation to Prague on the invitation of Czechoslovak Minister of the Interior Vratislav Vajnar, returned to Budapest Friday. Istvan Horvath held talks with his host about the state and possibilities of further developing cooperation.

Istvan Horvath met Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Republic.

INDUSTRY MINISTER VISITS CHINA, RETURNS

LD072304 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI) -- Hungarian Industry Ministry Laszlo Kapolyi and party visited the People's Republic of China on the invitation of Minister of Machine-Building Industry Zhou Jiannan and discussed opportunities of widening cooperation in engineering. Minister Kapolyi met the minister of the coal industry and of water conservancy and power, and (?discussed) industrial cooperation with Deputy Premier Li Peng and Chen Muhua, deputy premier in charge of external relations and foreign trade minister.

The delegation visited seven engineering works in Beijing, Hangchow and Shanghai to discuss cooperation. Leaders of the provincial governments met the delegation in Hangchow and Shanghai. Hungary's ambassador to the People's Republic of China, Laszlo Ivan, was present at the talks. The delegation has now returned to Budapest.

TALKS WITH FRG ON POST, TELECOMMUNICATIONS

LD051234 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Hungarian-West German postal and telecommunications talks have been held in Budapest. Illes Toth, state secretary and director of the Hungarian Post Office, and his guest, Dr Winfried Florian, West German state secretary of posts and telecommunications, held discussions on further development of bilateral relations. The West German state secretary was also received by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi.

VISIT BY PCI STUDY CENTER DELEGATION CONCLUDES

AU041036 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 May 84 p 11

[Text] At the invitation of the Social Science Institute of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the Center for Economic-Political Studies (CESPE) of the PCI Central Committee led by PCI Central Committee member and CESPE Director Silvano Andriani visited our country from 25 to 30 April.

The delegation studied economic-political and economic-macromanagerial issues connected with main aspects of social science research activities. The delegation had talks with Istvan Huszar, director general of the Social Science Institute of the MSZMP Central Committee. The delegation was received by Ferenc Horvath, deputy chief of the Economic Policy Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Miklos Pullai, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office. The delegation departed Hungary on 30 April.

PROTEST AGAINST POWER PLANT PROJECT GROWING

AU071014 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7 May 84 p 1

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "P.M."]

[Text] Vienna -- A signature drive in Hungary against the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian Danube power plant project is gradually acquiring the proportions of a mass protest.

The appeal addressed to parliament and to the Budapest government is already supported by over 6,000 persons, it transpired last weekend.

An annex to the list of signatures lists the objections to the string of power plants that are to be built by 1995 at the cost of the equivalent of 40 billion schillings: Danger to the drinking water supply as well as to agriculture and forestry, and an increased danger of floods for Budapest.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL-SCALE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

AU021233 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 27 Apr 84 p 5

["BD" report entitled "Debate in Parliament: Small-Scale Agricultural Production Is Part of the Big Enterprise]

[Text] The Agricultural Committee of the National Assembly held a meeting on 26 April at which Ferenc Szabo, deputy minister of agriculture and food, spoke about the material and technical supply, regulation, and possibilities of development of household and small scale production.

In his oral supplement to the written report, he stressed that there are 1.5 million families that deal with small scale production in Hungary, and that this segment created an export goods base worth $150 million per year. Its activity and participation in overall agricultural production is essential, it is an organic supplement to the activities of large agricultural enterprises, and, due to large enterprise integration, it is incorporated successfully in the whole of socialist agriculture and becomes part of our agricultural policy. Its acceptance in public opinion, and the social structure, however, is not always smooth, its role sometimes results in misunderstanding. Those who know less about the particularities of the segment sometimes overestimate and sometimes underestimate the importance of Hungary's small scale agricultural production. It is high time that the activity and achievements of the household and small scale farms be put into the proper perspective, the minister said, in order that not only their economic achievements, but their role and position in the social division of labor become clear. This is so because they are integrated by our large scale agricultural farms all over the country, and because this production sector operates materials and means worth 23 billion forints, and, for instance, it uses not less than 4 million metric tons of the overall fodder reserve each year. Its work accounts for some 30 percent of all agricultural production.

Speaking during the debate included Marton Fabian and Mihaly Bugan (representatives of Szolnok County), Ference Turcsek, and Imre Antal (Pest County), Mrs Miklos Vadkerty (Heves County), Imre Tar (Szabolcs County), Miklos Riba (Gyor-Sopron County), Jozsef Kaso (Baranya County), Jozsef Osztrovics (Vas County), as well as Imre Kovacs, deputy head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, Mrs Ference Cservenka, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, Istvan Kortvelyes, deputy minister of industry, and Sandor Kovacs, deputy chairman of the National Council of Consumer Cooperatives.

Summing up what has been said, Ferenc Szabo stressed: It is essential that the striving to manufacture quality products in small-scale production assert itself in the same way as is expected from large enterprises. The time has come to reexamine the technical-technological stage of supply of small-scale production and to make available the better and more up-to-date small machines at an acceptable price.

In conclusion, he stressed that the integrator role of the large enterprises must not be measured only in forints. Their direct importance concerning the supply of the population and foreign market sales is so determining that it is impossible to express it in financial terms, by narrowing it down to figures.

The National Assembly Committee unanimously approved the report. The meeting ended with the closing speech of Laszlo Cselotei, chairman.

GAL ADDRESSES TU COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

LD042049 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] The plenary session of the National Council of Trade Unions can be considered as a kind of self examination, which reflects this year's work and the defense of our interests. Have we realized economic plans; if not, what is needed for their realization? Andras Domany reports.

At the session of the National Council of Trade Unions, Secretary General Lajos Mehes reported on the March session of the MSZMP Central Committee. Then Deputy Secretary General Laszlo Gal spoke about the experiences connected with economic performance in 1984. As he said, signs of a certain boom could be seen in industrial production, mainly in the food and engineering industries. The number of export orders has grown slightly; import difficulties have decreased.

Wage raises in several enterprises early in the year have produced a good atmosphere, although those who have a large family or are in the process of building their homes have reacted very sensitively to the price rises and to the deterioration of their situation. I quote: They urge stricter price control and stability of real incomes.

The raise in shift allowances, furnace work meat allowances, and the introduction of the 40-hour working week has been received with pleasure by those concerned.

At the same time Laszlo Gal sharply criticized those enterprises which have increased wages without any increase in output and those which decreased their output after the introduction of the shorter week. Unions must attack this phenomenon, he said, otherwise the problems of the economy will grow. He raised the issue of price rise publications with the government, which should be solved in a more unified way.

Union participation in enterprise planning and in the evaluation of the management's work will increase; in several places shop stewards' committees have modified plans, criticizing the ideas of the enterprise management.

Independent thinking is needed more in the organization of work emulation and there are good examples of emulation forms and tasks giving priority to efficiency, quality and exports. But I quote again: Timidity is still significant, independence is not fully used everywhere. Enterprise unions have dealt a great deal with social questions, keeping in mind the maintenance of the level of existing services. However, in several places, especially in enterprises having financial difficulties, growing canteen costs had to be covered by the workers. Funds for apartment construction cannot keep pace with price increases.

The National Council of the Trade Unions is optimistic concerning prospects for the economy, but further great efforts are needed in the field of production and living standard policy, and the role of the union has to be developed.

JARUZELSKI PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

For Moscow TASS coverage of the visit to the Soviet Union by First Secretary of the PZPR Wojciech Jaruzelski, including his meetings with high-level Soviet officials, the ceremony awarding him the Order of Lenin, and subsequent speeches by Jaruzelski and Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko, and his speech at a ceremony at Ryazan unveiling a new monument to Soviet-Polish solidarity, see the Eastern Europe section of the 7 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Visit Assessed

AU071051 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5/6 May 84 pp 1-2

[Jerzy Kraszewski commentary: "That Which Is Most Important"]

[Text] The significance of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's working visit to Moscow and of the talks with Konstantin Chernenko during this visit exceeds the formal framework of international meetings. The friendly atmosphere and very businesslike nature of this meeting give it special status. Thus, one can already say today that the visit will be important not only in settling current problems in cooperation, but also for the prospects of this cooperation in all spheres, ranging from the political sphere to the economic sphere.

I believe one can also say that the visit is of great international and European significance. In today's troubled world, which is full of tension, every new proof of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries is immensely valuable. The talks between the PZPR Central Committee first secretary and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary have expressed a complete consensus of views on the world situation, on the causes of its sharpening, on the roads toward detente which lead via an acceptance of the Soviet Union's just proposals, and on the role of the socialist community in efforts to consolidate peace. They have expressed a complete consensus on all the above-mentioned issues.

However, Wojciech Jaruzelski's USSR visit also induces one to have much broader reflections on the subject of the present state and future of Polish-Soviet relations. The visit and the Moscow talks have once again clearly confirmed that cooperation with the Soviet Union is of cardinal importance for our country, for its future, for solving current problems, and for guaranteeing a successful socialist development in the future.

We became convinced of this during the first few years after the war when we were rebuilding the economy, which has been destroyed by the war. We became convinced of this during the time of industrialization, which led Poland onto the road to technological, social, and economic progress. We became convinced of this during the time of difficulties, when the USSR's kindness and aid became important factors in blocking the negative phenomena in the economy. We are still convincing ourselves of this while reaping the advantages of the bilateral cooperation. This is the first reflection.

The second reflection: The "Long-Term Program for Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the PPR and the USSR up to the Year 2000" signed by W. Jaruzelski and K. Chernenko is a permanent prerequisite for developing this cooperation under the new conditions which stem from the situation in Poland, from the changes in the Soviet economy, and from the international situation. This program is, as it were, a recognition of the series of economic talks and consultations held in recent months. It will enable the economic tasks of both countries to be performed better, encourage balanced socioeconomic development, encourage the strengthening of socialism in Poland, intensify our national economies, help increase work productivity, and help meet human needs to a greater extent.

This program is proof that both our countries are not only solving current emergency problems, but are also thinking of the future on the threshold of the next century.

I believe the following aspect of the above document also needs stressing: The signing of it is proof of the consistent reconstruction of Polish-Soviet cooperation which was disturbed in the recent past, and it creates the right conditions for gearing the Polish economy toward more intensive joint activity with the USSR.

The third reflection: The structure of Polish-Soviet cooperation is being rebuilt in all spheres. The recently ended Polish Culture Days in the USSR, during which we felt once again, as we always do, that the Soviet Union firmly respects our nation and the work of our creative people, are the latest example of this rebuilding.

The fourth reflection: Both Marxist-Leninist parties, the PZPR and the CPSU are the driving force in this cooperation and the guarantors that this cooperation will deepen and that it has favorable prospects. Both parties are creating the stimuli for cooperation, defining its goals, and guaranteeing the conditions for performing it. Tightening PZPR-CPSU joint activity in all spheres, especially in the ideological sphere; accurate study and creative use by the PZPR of the experiences of the CPSU; and a systematic exchange of experiences are also an important condition for further normalization in our country. I would like to end this first commentary, written while the visit is still fresh, on a personal note. Having observed the visit and held numerous talks, I am convinced that the Soviet Union attaches huge importance to a further development of cooperation with socialist Poland.

The visit has confirmed once again that a further development and tightening of comprehensive friendly and fraternal relations with the first socialist state are the most important matters for Poland, for the progress of socialism in our country, and for the successful solving of today's and tomorrow's problems.

JARUZELSKI VISITS STEELWORKS ON STEELWORKERS' DAY

Chairs Presidium Session

LD080242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Government Presidium has held a session in the Lenin Steelworks. It considered a draft Council of Ministers resolution on the modernization and development of the iron and steel industry, of the refractory materials industry, and the coke chemistry and nonferrous metallurgy industries. A program for the modernization and development of the metallurgical industry was adopted. It was made incumbent on the head of the Planning Commission to take account in the central annual plan for the coming year and in the national socioeconomic plan for the years 1986-90 of the tasks that follow from the program. The Government Presidium discussed the issue of the health protection of work forces, especially in the metallurgical industry. It was made incumbent upon the relevant ministers to consistently implement the program for developing the health protection of work forces in the years 1986-90 and to ensure a regular influx of doctors into the industrial health service.

Addresses Lenin Steelworkers

LD080256 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpt] During the break General Jaruzelski met a group of steelworkers from Lenin Steelworks. [Words indistinct] complaining about working conditions and housing.

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] We perfectly understand that metallurgy is one of the basic structures of Polish economy, and that without metallurgy nothing can be done, and we can not go forward. As you rightly said, there appears a process of decapitalization and aging. Our metallurgy, one can say, exploded with modern design in the fifties and sixties. Since then, with the exception of the Katowice steelworks, little has been done, hence needs have grown, and we must resolve them.

As you know, I returned the day before yesterday from the Soviet Union, where we signed a very important program of cooperation which raises great hopes for the future. The Soviet Union has been giving us large credits, among other things, for investment in metallurgy, primarily for new Katowice and Slask steelworks. It is a great prospect, because the Soviet Union is not only a large state, but the entire collosal continent is a great raw material base, a great market. In the light of sanctions and restrictions which so painfully [words indistinct] the possibilities created by the cooperation with the Soviet Union are extremely valuable for us.

We were received there very cordially -- you may have seen on television -- and this manifests great respect for our people, respect for our entire history, for armed struggle, for today's efforts. We are beginning to rebuild our place, our position, among socialist countries. We experimented not only an economic crisis, but also a crisis of confidence. We are able to put right our own economy, stand on our feet, become a serious partner.

I think that this gives our partners in the West much to think about; they will consider how long they can sulk with Poland, how long they can punish Poland, and for what? It will not be easy for us for some time, but the horizon is clearing, [words indistinct] [end recording]

Meets Nowa Huta Workers

LD080307 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Over now to our Krakow reporter, Wojciech Pabiak. During the break in today's session of the government Presidium, the premier, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, met a group of steelworkers from the Nowa Huta combine. Here is a short excerpt from this meeting:

[Begin Jaruzelski recording] Obviously, we cannot promise anything extraordinary. The progress must be made gradually, in line with the resources we will have at our disposal. However, one thing is beyond doubt. We perfectly understand that metallurgy is one of the basic structures of Polish economy, and that without metallurgy nothing can be done, and we cannot go forward. As you rightly said, there appears a process of decapitalization and aging. Our metallurgy, one can say, exploded with modern design in the fifties and sixties. Since then, with the exception of the Katowice steelworks, little has been done, hence needs have grown, and we must resolve them. This is not just a matter of increasing the potential, but first and foremost of improving quality. We must aim at our metallurgical industry yielding products of increasingly high quality. Decisions will go in this direction. In general, everything depends on how our economy strengthens and develops. We will only be able to divide up what we have. [Word indistinct] the milieu of old age and other pensioners, that you remember about them, for after all some of them devoted the best and finest years of their lives to Poland and to the metallurgical industry. One has to respect this, [words indistinct] a great metallurgical family, especially here in the Lenin Steelworks, which is a great symbol, songs were sung. People who came from here used to be an example, used to set a pattern -- all this, however, has been lost, ridiculed, made fun of, slandered.

Perhaps you didn't even give them their due because there are few of those who can assess the work while standing on the outside. To do so it was necessary to be here. It is necessary to continue to be here in order to have a moral right to issue assessments on Poland, socialism, and all this that we have done. Above all, we have to strengthen Poland. We have to do this. This is the duty of our generation, both the older and the younger ones. We shall do this. [end recording]

DEVELOPMENTS, CLOSING OF PRZEMYK DEATH CASE

LD072314 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] With reference to the communique of 25 April 1984, the Warsaw Voivodship prosecutor informs that supplementary proceedings into the death of Grzegorz Przemyk have been completed and that a decision has been made to close the investigation.

The Warsaw Voivodship Prosecutor's Office submitted to the Metropolitan Voivodship Court today indictment acts against the employees of the ambulance service, Michal W. and Jacek Sz., Citizens' Militia officers, Ireneusz K. and Arkadiusz (?D.), and Doctors Pawel W. and Bronislaw J.

The prosecutor moved that 77 witnesses and a team of 6 experts, who prepared an opinion in the sphere of forensic medicine, surgery, and biomechanics, be interrogated before the court. Together with the 12 volumes of the investigation files, videotapes have also been made available to the court. They provide a record of the more important investigatory proceedings.

SIWICKI ATTENDS WROCLAW VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

LD072320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpts] In connection with approaching Victory Day, many events are being held throughout the country. In Wroclaw, the leading officials of the Ministry of National Defense met members of the Union of Former Professional Soldiers, who fought against German fascism on all fronts in World War II. Candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, General Florian Siwicki, was present. Warm wishes to former Polish servicemen from the soldiers of the Soviet Army, comrades-in-arms in the war and presently our tried and tested friends and allies, were conveyed by General Yuriy Zarudin.

POLITBURO ASSESSES MAY DAY EVENTS AS SUCCESS

AU071154 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 May 84 p 1

[PAP report: "Working People Celebrated the May Day Holiday With Pomp and Dignity"]

[Text] On 2 May the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee assessed the course of the celebrations on 1 May — international labor day.

Working people celebrated their day with pomp and ceremony in the 1 May marches and rallies in accordance with their working traditions. The fact that the workers class, the peasants, intelligentsia, trade union members, party and nonparty people, and young people featured so prominently in the demonstrations was an expression of their support for the policy of socialist renewal which is consistently being pursued by the party and its allies.

The demonstrations confirmed the desire to consolidate the achievement of socialist Poland as well as the real achievements of the working world during the 40th anniversary of the people's homeland. The demonstrations have become a patriotic invocation for the whole of society to take part in the efforts being made to overcome the crisis as soon as possible, to consolidate the internationalist solidarity of the workers class, the fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community, to defend peace, and to condemn the policies of imperialism as well as the arms race.

The exceptionally large turn out and the universal participation of the people, their serious and responsible manner, and the cordial atmosphere that pervaded the May Day holiday are a decisive rebuff to the adventurist attempts of the antisocialist forces. The boycott slogans and the calls from hostile radio stations found no response. A few random attempts to disturb the peace are of no significance compared to the great political significance of the course of the labor day holiday.

The Politburo expresses its thanks to all the participants of the 1 May demonstrations, as well as to the parade, rally, and fair organizers, with particular recognition for those who celebrated the holiday of the working classes by performing additional work.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES' PZPR SECRETARIES

AU021356 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28/29 Apr pp 1-2

[Major Janusz Pruszkowski report: "The Ministry of Defense Leadership Meets With First Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations of the Armed Forces"]

[Excerpts] Following a period of intensive information, propaganda, and training work aimed at extensively propagating the achievements of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates, the Armed Forces have now begun to implement its decisions in every unit, school, and institution. The purpose of that implementation is to ensure that the Armed Forces' party organization not only does not lose any of its achievements, but also continues to enrich them by new, creative, and specific efforts of our comrades.

That is the reason for the great importance of the meeting between the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and the first secretaries of party cells of various levels, mostly of the primary party organization level, which was organized in the L. Warynski Political Office Training Center in Lodz on 27 April. The meeting discussed the resulting key tasks for military party organizations from the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. The participants in the meeting also exchanged practical experience of the activities to promote the combat readiness, moral-political cohesion, and discipline of the Armed Forces.

The meeting was attended by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense; General of Arms Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and vice minister of national defense; and by representatives of the central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense and commanders of military districts and armed services, including General of Division Edward Poradko, head of the Internal Military Service; General of Division Zbigniew Blechman, commander of the Pomeranian Military District; Brigadier General Wladyslaw Honkisz, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces; and Brigadier General Jozsef Szewczyk, chief prosecutor of the Polish Armed Forces.

Opening the meeting, Brig Gen J. Baryla stressed that the primary party organizations play a special role in the PZPR organizational system because they represent most completely the image and personality of the party and promote simple activities that are of the greatest importance for the party's cohesion.

Brig Gen W. Honkisz read a report on the key problems of party work in the Armed Forces in the light of the resolutions of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. He recalled that these days party fitness must primarily amount to supporting all party activities by specific efforts, which means that all comrades in the Armed Forces must constantly excel and lead in every sector of service, work, and social activities.

The participants in the discussion at the meeting tackled the problems of intensifying and improving internal party and ideopolitical work, especially with regard to fostering soldiers' desirable attitudes and conduct and strengthening discipline and combat readiness.

Speaking at the end of the meeting, Gen of Arms F. Siwicki highly appraised the activity of party organizations in the Armed Forces and said that the moral-political cohesion and readiness of our Army, which has been signally demonstrated in the most recent times, is proof of the comprehensive and effective efforts of -- primarily -- party members wearing uniforms, "who discharge their duties in an exemplary manner." F. Siwicki discussed basic problems of the country's sociopolitical situation, its international determining factors, and prospects of our further development. He stressed the enormous importance of the resolutions of the National Conference of PZPR Delegates and the role of primary party organizations in implementing these resolutions and in solving the country's most vital questions, especially the further stabilization and normalization of life and the complete realization of the idea of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. He expressed the conviction that the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the PPR will be of help in that connection.

Discussing the immediate and long-term tasks for military party organizations, F. Siwicki stressed the need for unceasing efforts to strengthen the Armed Forces' combat readiness, moral-political cohesion, and discipline and to tighten their ties with the people of whom they are an integral part.

On behalf of Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and on his own behalf, F. Siwicki conveyed to the meeting, to all party members in the Armed Forces, and to all soldiers the wishes for further achievements in party and military activities and for personal prosperity.

JABLONSKI EXHORTS NEWLY NOMINATED PROFESSORS

AU021040 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28/29 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP -- Speaking at a ceremony at the Belweder Palace in Warsaw on 27 April in honor of recently nominated professors who had just received their titles from him, State Council Chairman Professor Henryk Jablonski said: We are meeting during a difficult time for the country and for society, which is keenly experiencing the numerous difficulties of everyday life both in the group sphere and in the private sphere. Therefore, each one of us must think about how to act under these conditions in order to be at peace with one's conscience as a person, citizen, scientific employee, and teacher.

Creativity is the very essence of our profession. An uncreative scientific worker or artist loses the right to his title. The more creative he is, the greater and the more unrepeatable his individuality is.

It is also a firm truth that the role of science in all areas of social life is constantly growing, and that without scientific achievements there can be no development of the country, and therefore no increase in the country's material and spiritual standard of living. Under these conditions, when we are speaking about the first of the three features concerning a scholar and a scientific worker, we become sharply aware of the connection with the third feature -- the fatherland. The question comes firmly to mind of what is the scholar's attitude toward affairs of the nation and state; in what way does he influence the performance of the tasks facing society? What is the extent and quality of science's participation in the economy, culture, and social life?

There are certainly various reasons why we are observing phenomena that are opposite to the above ideals now, at a time when greater influence by science on our entire collectives lives and on individual areas there is particularly necessary. The technological gap between our industry and that of the developed countries is widening, and the number of inventions has fallen. The editors of scientific periodicals are complaining that even the number and quality of theoretical treatises has dropped. Scientific criticism, one of the basic conditions for progress, is in a bad state.

I do not wish to give more examples like this; those I just mentioned are enough. We should ponder deeply over the current situation. How can we change it? How can we cause less loud declarations about the fatherland and more practical daily service for the fatherland? How can we bring about a situation where there are less disputes inside our scientific milieus centered on issues which do not have much in common with scientific achievements, and more concern for the correct orientation of creative energy? Every scholar and every teacher must seek the answers to these questions inside his own heart and conscience.

Finally, the State Council chairman wished the professors that their scientific and didactic achievements may be increased.

PRON OFFICIAL ON ELECTIONS TO PEOPLE'S COUNCILS

PM061818 Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 26 Apr 84 p 3

[Interview with Jerzy Ozdowski, Sejm deputy marshal and deputy chairman of the National Council of Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, by INTERPRESS correspondent Teresa Kwasniewska; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Kwasniewska: Elections to people's councils place special tasks and obligations on the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON].

Ozdowski: These tasks and obligations relate equally to the preparation of the election campaign, its course, and the support to be given to the future people's councils. Let us begin with the fundamental question: the selection of the candidates, which will be based on the electoral declaration which we have prepared and which we are now presenting to the population. On the one hand we want the candidate to be highly competent, and on the other to enjoy the support and high esteem of their fellow citizens in their socioprofessional circles. Of course, we would like them to act as spokesmen for the basic precepts of the idea of national rebirth.

An equally important task facing the basic structures of our movement is the preparation and competent presentation of accurate, realistic, and feasible tenets of local election programs. These ought to deal -- in a very concrete way -- with the most essential problems in the life of the population and to link them to the overall programs for national development. We place great stress on the widest participation by our whole society and the inhabitants of all regions of our country in the preparation of those programs.

We also want to see that the possibility of a democratic election of those who deserve to be elected is fully guaranteed. Hence the system of two candidates for each seat on the electoral lists and also the so-called institution of primary elections, that is, a system in which the candidates will be able to obtain the approval of the broad public. The voters will have the right to voice their reservations and to propose that a given candidate be removed from the list.

Passing the act on people's councils and on local self-government structures, the Sejm gave them a very wide range of competence. Now we have, as it were, a feedback situation between the elections and the functioning of the act. If we find people who are able to put the act fully into operation, people who are ready to work independently and who can carry out their duties, we will obtain unusually good effects in the democratization and decentralization of the administration system and the act will not remain a mere letter of the law.

Kwasniewska: Recently you have had many meetings with representatives of social organizations, ranging from mass organizations to those whose scope is local, regional, and territorial. Do you expect a great deal from those vast numbers of social activists?

Ozdowski: They constitute our "home front": people who are committed, who are ready to cooperate with us in the task of carrying out the elections efficiently, who will activate local circles, and who will propose candidates answering our criteria and capable of taking up the difficult duties of councillors. The difficult duties of those who will voice the opinions of our society and participate in the exercise of power. Those who will think in terms of public, political, and general interests, making it possible to cooperate in a sensible manner in the preparation and implementation of decisions.

Kwasniewska: Emphasizing the importance of the present elections, people often recall the words of Mickiewicz's "ode" about heaving the bulk from its universal base into a new trajectory. In this case, the "bulk" is Poland at the local level?

Ozdowski: Yes. The purpose of the election is, among other things, to focus on just that, on its variety, its complexity, its many facets. Poland at the parish level will henceforth be the subject of detailed diagnosis, survey, evaluation, and further efforts to ensure that its advancement measures up to the constitutional goals of the Polish People's Republic. We will heave this "bulk" into a new trajectory of economic, cultural, political, social, and educational development. That is why we consider the elections to be a great act of mobilizing all Poles.

Kwasniewska: Those who are absent are in the wrong. Those who stand apart deprive themselves of the ability to influence that which takes place around them....

Ozdowski: Absence also denotes passivity, and passivity denotes insensitivity and lack of responsibility. It is simply an attempt to evade the obligations which fall on all Poles. Thus, if someone chooses to turn his back on the elections, he is actually indifferent to Poland and does not understand his own role in the Polish state.

Kwasniewska: You have frequently emphasized that the elections must be a forge for shaping society's political maturity....

Ozdowski: ... Because they also offer us the opportunity to forge civic attitudes. This concerns an aspect of man's will which remains faithful to his country and is ready to make sacrifices for it.

That is why we cannot talk about society's political maturity until it demonstrates an attitude of self-denial directed toward the common good -- an attitude like that demonstrated by the great social activists of the time of the 4-Year Sejm [of 1788-1792, which reformed Poland's political system], or that of the building and reconstruction of People's Poland.

Kwasniewska: Many people among us, however, have not yet been able to overcome the feelings of disappointment and bitterness over the elements in our public life which stood in contrast to the principles of socialism....

Ozdowski: But emotions, or frustrations, cannot be good counsellors. In political life we must always be directed by reason. Moreover, let us not take up the stand of a so-called naive democracy based on ideals that are immediately, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly put into operation. That is mere fantasy and utopianism. Let us adopt the ideal goal of realistic democracy, one that takes shape gradually, in the great toil of achieving our individual and collective maturity. It depends on us Poles alone whether Poland is strong, whether it measures up to the tasks brought by the turning point of the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st.

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES YOUTH AKTIVS ON ELECTIONS

AU031703 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 1 May 84 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Political Militancy Is a Measure of Maturity"]

[Excerpts] The coming elections to the people's councils and the election campaign are a period of special militancy for all sociopolitical organizations and structures. The young generation has great hopes for preelection activities because it will be able to impart national importance to its problems and to increase its share in the life of the state.

That is why youth organizations have actively committed themselves from the very beginning to various preparations for the elections.

The all-Poland conference of the aktivs of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth [ZSMP], which was held on 30 April, analyzed what has been done thus far in that regard and mapped out further tasks of the election campaign. The conference was attended by Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Politburo candidate member, and general secretary of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], and by Krzysztof Piotrowicz, member of the SD Presidium and chairman of the PRON Youth Commission.

Speaking in the discussion, Mr Orzechowski stressed that the elections to the people's councils have more than just local significance, although they concern local bodies. Their significance consists of the fact that officials will be elected who will become members of the bodies of state power, which are in charge of field units but which also help make decisions concerning the entire country. That is why the people's councils should include representatives of young people. However, the necessary share of young people in running the country must not be ensured by some "arrangement." Young people must by themselves win their places within the people's councils in that they demonstrate militancy during the election campaign and at consultation meetings, share in formulating election programs, and help implement them. Young people should also actively participate in voting, take advantage of their civic privileges, and foster new models of election standards in their communities.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR

AU031930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/5/1984 -- On Thursday, May 3, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Togochiyn Genden, who presented his credentials as ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Romania.

Handing over his letters of credence, the ambassador conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu sincere greetings and best wishes on behalf of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, and the Romanian people wishes of progress and prosperity.

In his address, the ambassador highlighted the relations of fraternal friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, which develop and expand continuously in the spirit of the understanding reached at top level.

Receiving the credentials, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the greetings and wishes conveyed and, in his turn, addressed Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal a cordial comradely salute and best wishes of good health and happiness and friendly Mongolian people wishes of progress and welfare.

In his address, the Romanian head of state expressed the conviction that, working together on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic, signed in June last year during the visit Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal paid to Romania, of the other understandings convenanted on that occasion, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries would expand and deepen continuously in the interests of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world. He also underscored the particular attention Romania pays to the strengthening of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, to the expansion of economic and technical-scientific cooperation within the CMEA, to the development of extensive links of collaboration with the developing and non-aligned countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system.

CEAUSESCU ARRIVES IN ISLAMABAD, MET BY ZIAUL HAQ

AU072031 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpts] Islamabad, (AGERPRES) 7/5/1984 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Elena Ceasescu arrive on May 7 in Pakistan, on an official visit of friendship to that country at the invitation of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The welcoming ceremony took place at the airport in Islamabad -- the capital of Pakistan. By the plane ramp, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were most warmly greeted by General Ziaul Haq. The two heads of state warmly shook hands, embraced each other, expressing their joy and satisfaction at seeing each other again in Pakistan.

The other welcoming Pakistani officials were then introduced to the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people: Gen. K.M. Arif, vice chief of Army staff; Admiral Mohammed Saeed, vice-chief of naval staff; Gen. Jamal A. Khan, vice-chief of air staff; Khwaja Mohammad-Safdar, chairman of the Federal Council; Mir Ali Ahmad Talpur, Minister of defence; Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister of finance and economic affairs; Mahmud Haroon, minister of interior; other members of the government and Pakistani officials.

In turn, Nicolae Ceausescu also introduced the Romanian officials accompanying him in his Pakistani visit. The numerous Pakistani people who were present at the airport wholeheartedly welcomed the Romanian leaders.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu, accompanied by Gen. Ziaul Haq and the other Romanian and Pakistani officials left the airport, heading for the residence assigned to them in Rawalpindi city. When they reached the residence -- a presidential palace -- President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and President Ziaul Haq had a friendly talk during which satisfaction was expressed at the Romanian head of state's Pakistani visit and at the new Romanian-Pakistani summit which would step up the friendly collaboration between the two countries.

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS SFRY YOUTH DELEGATION

AU072023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/5/1984 -- On May 7 Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth] met Goran Radman, chairman of the Presidium of the Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [LSY], who visits Romania as head of an LSY delegation. On the occasion the sides exchanged information and opinions on the current preoccupations of the Union of the Communist Youth and of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia, of the Romanian youth and of the Yugoslav youth.

CONSTANTIN RECEIVES FOREIGN TRADE UNIONISTS

AU031924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/5/1984 -- On May 3 Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (GTUCR), received the delegations of foreign trade union centrals who attended the events arranged in Romania on May Day.

In that framework, the remarkable achievements were highlighted scored by the Romanian people under the leadership of the RCP and its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society, and the responsible tasks were brought to the fore incumbent on trade unions in mobilizing the working people to the implementation of the resolutions of the twelfth congress and of the National Conference of the RCP, in ensuring their participation in the firm application of the principles of worker self-management and financial self-administration, in the fulfillment of the plan Romania's economic and social development in 1984 and 1985.

The guests thanked for the possibilities they were offered to get first-hand knowledge of the Romanian people's achievements in the economic and social development of its country, for the reception and hospitality extended to them during their stay in Romania.

GIOSAN TALKS WITH BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU031649 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1448 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/5/1984 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, received on Thursday, May 3, the delegation of the Great Britain-Romania Friendship Group in the House of Commons, led by David Mudd, the group's chairman, who are paying a visit to Romania.

The ascending course was highlighted of the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Great Britain, in the spirit of the understandings reached during summit talks, and the role was underscored of the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries for the development of those relations, in the mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of international peace and understanding.

The same day the guests had interviews with executives of the Parliamentary Group for Romania-Great Britain Friendship Relations, as well as the headquarters at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

Group Visits Foreign Ministry

AU071600 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1545 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/5/1984 -- Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, received on May 7 the delegation of the Great Britain-Romania group of friendship of the House of Commons, headed by the group's chairman David Mudd, now visiting Romania. On the occasion, emphasis was placed on the relations of friendship and collaboration on multiple planes between the two countries, on the wish to further develop these relations in the spirit of the summit understandings. Discussed were also aspects of the current international situation, especially of the situation in Europe.

SESSION COMMEMORATES 1939 MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION

AU301833 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] A scientific session was organized on 25 April by the Ministry of National Defense, devoted to the 40th anniversary of the creation of the United Workers Front and to the 45th anniversary of the great antifascist and antiwar demonstrations in Romania on 1 May 1939. Within the subjects discussed at the session, the speakers particularly stressed the decisive role played by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in organizing and carrying out the historic mass demonstrations 45 years ago and the inestimable contribution he makes to our socialist fatherland's multifaceted flourishing and development. At the same time, they stressed Comrade Elena Ceausescu's participation and role in the great antifascist actions in 1939.

The session was attended by Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, by members of the leadership council of the Ministry of National Defense, scientific researchers, and generals and officers from the Bucharest garrison.

In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm, at the end of the scientific session the participants sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and supreme commander of the Armed Forces.

THREE RADOVIC DEATH NOTICES APPEAR IN POLITIKA

AU081009 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 5 May on pages 21 and 22 carries, among four pages of paid death notices, three notices on the death of Radomir Radovic, who is not further indentified.

A 3 by 3 inch notice on page 21, as usual with a small photograph, reads: "Last greetings to our comrade and friend, tragically deceased Radomir Radovic, from Oluja, Pavluska, Brankica, Vesela, Jovica, Rade, Gosa, Seselj, Caja, Dudek, Stasa, Djordge, Zoran, Bobana, Gordan, Moma, Zoran, Gile, Dragisa, Misa, Djulum, Dzems, Bane, Jelka, Kosta."

A 1 and 1/2 by 3 inch notice on page 22, with the same photograph, reads: "Last greetings to tragically deceased Radomir Radovic from Ilija, Mico, Laza, Milovan, Stojan."

Another 1 and 1/2 by 3 inch notice, again with the same photograph, appears on the same page and reads: "With grief we are taking leave of our good comrade, exceptional moutaineer, and man, Radomir Radovic. Mountaineers of Radnicki Club of Belgrade."

The 21 April Belgrade Interior Secretariat announcement on the arrest of 28 dissidents on 20 April gave the names of the following six persons among those detained: Dragomir Olujic, Vojislav Seselj, Stojan Cerovic, Milovan Djilas, Lazar Stojanovic, and Miodrag Milic. Taking these six names in turn, the nickname Oluja and the surname Seselj appear among the signatories of the first notice, and the first names Stojan, Milovan, Laza (a nickname for Lazar), and Mico (a nickname for Miodrag) are four of the five signatories of the second notice.

INTELLECTUALS PETITION DOLANC ON RADOVIC DEATH

LD080902 Hamburg DPA in German 0811 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 8 May (DPA) -- Nineteen Yugoslav intellectuals have appealed to Interior Minister Stane Dolanc to completely clear up the death of the dissident Radomir Radovic, (33), who was found dead last week, or to assume the political responsibility for the methods used by the country's security authorities and resign from his post. DPA learned this on Tuesday from a reliable source.

The signatories of the petition also asked the interior minister whether the house searches recently carried out with numerous Belgrade dissidents took place without a corresponding court order. Dolanc should also allay fears that some of the dissidents arrested on 20 April were mistreated during questioning. This list of demands was signed, among others, by seven members of the Serbian Academy of Sciences, the well-known writer Dobrica Cosic, and by Mica Popovic, one of Yugoslavia's most prominent artists.

At the same time, the Yugoslav interior minister, who is to be promoted to the state Presidium next week, is accused of initiating the sensational arrests against the 28 dissidents. Finally, the signatories suspect that Radovic's death is connected with his numerous arrests by the security authorities.

ELECTIONS TO FEDERAL, CITY POSTS SUMMARIZED

AU021058 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 27 April on pages 1 and 4 reports the following elections on 26 April

Dr Vasil Grivcev, born 1922, judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, was elected president of the Court, by the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly.

Bogdan Bogdanovic was reelected president of the Belgrade City Assembly, and Ratko Butulija vice president, by the three chambers of the Belgrade Assembly.

Ugljesa Uzelac was reelected president of the Sarajevo City Assembly, and Razija Fetahagic deputy president, by the three chambers of the Sarajevo City Assembly.

Aleksandar Horvat was elected president of the Novi Sad City Assembly, and Dusan Milin vice president, by the delegates of the Novi Sad City assembly.

KOSOVO BODIES NOMINATE, ELECT OFFICIALS 4-5 MAY

SAWP Nominations

LD042352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Pristina, 4 May (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium supported the proposal that Fadilj Hodza, whose mandate as member of the SFRY Presidency is expiring, should be elected as a member of the Council of the Federation.

The Presidium, according to reports, also came out for the election of Nazmi Mustafa, currently a member of the Federal Executive Council, as vice president of the Kosovo Assembly Executive Council. The proposal that Zecir Marmulaku be elected president of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo was also supported.

Assembly Officials Elected

LD051114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 5 May 84

[Summary] Pristina, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At a joint session of the Kosovo Assembly today the delegates elected Bajram Selimi, until now vice president of the Assembly, as the new Assembly President. Tomislav Sekulic and Asim Bljuta were elected vice presidents. Nedeljko Borkovic was elected president of the Executive Council of the Assembly, and Nazmi Mustafa was elected vice president. Zecir Marmulaku was elected president of the Constitutional Court of Kosovo.

[Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1115 GMT on 5 May carries a 350-word report on the Kosovo Assembly session, which notes that Nazimi Mustafa, Esat Kpuska, Muhamet Mustafa and Hisen Berisa were elected as new members of the Kosovo Executive Council.]

Presidency President Elected

LD042252 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 4 May 84

[Summary] Pristina, 4 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo elected Presidency member Nebi Gasi as its new president with a 1-year mandate.

MACEDONIAN LC ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT, SECRETARY

LD051647 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1156 GMT 5 May 84

[Excerpt] Skopje, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At today's 21st session the Macedonian LC Central Committee examined and adopted the report on the work of the Central Committee and its bodies in the past 1-year period and the program of activities for the coming year.

At today's session Milan Pancevski, hitherto secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee Presidium, was elected new president of the Macedonian LC Central Committee. Jakov Lazarevski was elected new secretary of the Presidium.

MONTENEGRO GOVERNMENT, PARTY OFFICIALS ELECTED

Presidency President

LD071323 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1016 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpt] Titograd, 7 May (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Montenegro Presidency elected Presidency member Miodrag Vlahovic as president of the Montenegro Presidency for a 1-year term.

Assembly Leadership

LD071320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpts] Titograd, 7 May (TANJUG) -- At the joint session today of all the chambers of the Montenegro Assembly, the delegates unanimously elected Cedomir Djuranovic as president of the Republican Assembly with one year mandate, and Slobodan Simovic as vice president.

Dr Branislav Soskic, president of the Montenegro Academy of Sciences and Art, was elected member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro. This position fell vacant with Veselin Djuranovic's election to the SFRY Presidency.

Delegates of the Montenegro Assembly reelected Radivoje Brajovic as president of the Republican Executive Council with a two-year mandate. At their separate sessions, the chambers of the Assembly elected Radivoje Scekic, Blazo Orlandic, and Veselin R. Djuranovic as their respective presidents. Vuko Vukadinovic was elected as a new member of the Executive Council of the Montenegro Assembly.

The Assembly chambers endorsed the report on the work of the Montenegro Executive Council in the last 2 years which was submitted by Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Executive Council. He stressed that since 1982 definite results have been scored in carrying out tasks in the field of economic relations with abroad, to which the Executive Council devoted most of its attention. Annual exports rose at an average rate of almost seven percent, which is above the Yugoslav rate of increase. Total imports fell annually by 31 percent.

Council Elects Vice Presidents

LD071227 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1153 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Titograd, 7 May 84 (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Executive Council of the Montenegro Assembly elected three council vice presidents. Radoje Kontic and Dr Bozidar Tadic were reelected and the new vice president is Vuko Vukadinovic, newly elected member of this council.

CC, Presidium Officials

LD042303 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 4 May 84

[Summary] Titograd, 4 May (TANJUG) -- The Montenegrin LC Central Committee today elected Vodje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee, as new president of the Central Committee, with a 1-year mandate. At today's session Miodrag Vukovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, and Mladjen Kovacevic were elected new members of the Montenegrin LC Central Committee, and Veselin Djuranovic and Dobroslav Culafic were elected members of the LCY Central Committee from Montenegro.

At a Montenegrin LC Central Committee Presidium session, Velisav Vuksanovic was reelected secretary of the Presidium with a 2-year mandate, Miodrag Vukovic and Mladjen Kovacevic were elected executive secretaries.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ELECTS OFFICIAL 5 MAY

LD051337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1056 GMT 5 May 84

[Summary] Belgrade, 5 May (TANJUG) -- At Today's joint session the delegates to the Serbian Assembly unanimously elected Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic as president of the Assembly with a 1-year mandate. Four vice presidents were elected: Svetko Grbic, Dr Borisav Jovic, Milutin Milosevic and Zlatica Nastic. A fifth vice president, a candidate proposed by the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, will be elected at the next session of the Serbian Assembly.

Dusan Ckrebic and Branko Pesic were elected as members of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. They took their solemn vow together with Nandor Major and Nebi Gasi, new ex officio members of the Serbian Presidency.

At separate sessions delegates elected Djordje Jankovic as president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, Petar Jovanovic as president of the Chamber of Municipalities, and Milan Dragojevic as president of the Sociopolitical Chamber.

SLOVENIAN PRESIDENCY PRESIDENT, MEMBERS SWORN IN

LD071503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 7 May (TANJUG) -- At the joint session today of all three chambers of the Slovenia Assembly, France Popit, new president of the Slovenia Presidency, and Janez Stanovnik, member of the Presidency, took their solemn vows before the delegates of the chambers.

The members of the Slovenia Presidency were also named. They are well known social and political workers France Popit, president; and members Alojz Briski; Majda Gaspari; Stane Markic; Zoran Polic; Janez Stanovnik; France Stiglic; and as ex-officio members Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovenia LC Central Committee Presidium; and Franc Setinc, president of the Slovenia SAWP Republican Conference.

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY, ASSEMBLY OFFICIALS ELECTED

Major Presidency Leader

LD042249 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 4 May 84

[Summary] Novi Sad, 4 May (TANJUG) -- Today the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina elected Presidency member Nandor Major as new president with a 1-year mandate. New member of the Vojvodina Presidency ex officio is the newly elected president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, Bosko Krunic, who took his solemn vow at today's joint session of all three chambers of the Vojvodina Assembly.

Assembly, Court Officers

LD042247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 4 May 84

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 4 ıy (TANJUG) -- At today's joint session of all three chambers, Dobrivoje Radic, currently vice president of the Assembly, was elected new president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces of Vojvodina. Rudi Sova, a delegate in the Sociopolitical Chamber and president of the Vojvodina Assembly Commission for Constitutional Questions, was elected new vice president of the Vojvodina Assembly.

At the proposal of the Vojvodina Presidency, the delegates at the joint session reelected Zivan Marelj as president of the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly for a further 2-year mandate. Tibor Salma was also reelected vice president of the Executive Council. Piroska Gasic is the new president of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Vojvodina Assembly, Karlo Vajs, president of the Chamber of Associated Labor, and Milenko Divljak, president of the Chamber of Municipalities.

At the proposal of the Vojvodina Presidency, the Assembly reelected Milivoj Vujadinovic as president of the Constitutional Court of Vojvodina.

ASSEMBLY TO PROCLAIM NEW STATE PRESIDENCY 15 MAY

LD041818 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia will get a new State Presidency on May 15 when both chambers of the Assembly of Yugoslavia will meet for a joint session and proclaim the members of the new collective head of state.

The members of the new 4th Presidency of Yugoslavia will be: Branko Mikulic (Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina), Veselin Djuranovic (Republic of Montenegro), Josip Vrhovec (Republic of Croatia), Sinan Hasani (Autonomous Province of Kosovo), Lazar Mojsov (Republic of Macedonia), Stane Dolanc (Republic of Slovenia), Nikola Ljubicic (Republic of Serbia), Radovan Vlajkovic (Autonomous Province of Vojvodina), and the Presidency President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, currently Dragoslav Markovic, as ex-officio member of the state Presidency.

Under the Yugoslav Constitution, the elected Presidency of Yugoslavia members are elected for a five-year term of office and cannot serve more than two consecutive terms. The eight elected members of the State Presidency are elected by the assemblies of the six republics and two provinces.

In connection with the proclamation of the new Presidency of Yogoslavia on May 15, the Belgrade weekly writes that, "for the first time since the departure of President Tito and figures such as Edvard Kardelj and Vladimir Bakaric, the office of the collective head of state will be taken by an entirely new team", none of whom had earlier served as member of the Yugoslav State Presidency.

The weekly points out that the eight newly elected members of the Presidency of Yugoslavia are prominent representatives of their republics and provinces, men with great experience in high and important federal posts.

"NIN" writes that the Presidency of Yugoslavia, after Tit's death on May 4, 1980, began to carry out independently all functions previously performed by the president of the Republic. The Presidency faced many tests, including the current complicated economic situation in the country. It can be said now that good experience has been gained and that Tito's concept on a collective successor passed all tests of the times", the weekly says and adds that the Presidency affirmed itself as an "important factor of cohesion and unity" in settling key questions in the Yugoslav society.

"NIN" particularly stresses the Presidency's initiative for the adoption of a Long-Term Economic Stabilization Programme and notes that by its dynamism and through its activities the Presidency "gives not an insubstantial contribution to opening prospects for overcoming the crisis safely."

The Presidency has been given "high marks" for its work by the Assembly of Yugoslavia. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Trade Union Confederation, "NIN" writes, adding that this does not mean that "the mechanism functions perfectly in everything" and that there is nothing that could not be improved or changed.

"NIN" recalls that in Yugoslavia, parallel with the approach of the completion of the Presidency's mandate in its present make up, analyses of the functioning of the political system began and "hence, a detailed study of experience to-date of individual constitutionally defined institutions in the federation". In this context the work of the Presidency itself and its relationship with the Federal Assembly and the government will be discussed.

"NIN" writes that on all this, as well as on other ideas for further improving the work of the Presidency, the new Presidency will be making decisions already within a few days and concludes that "new concepts and new initiatives" are therefore possible.

SAWPY PRESIDIUM VIEWS ECONOMIC ISSUES, ELECTIONS

LD072058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 7 May (TANJUG) -- Following the lifting of the price freeze, prices are remaining generally stable, but we should not be under the illusion that this situation can be maintained for long. "Political vigilance" in the sphere of prices is, therefore, still necessary, since any failure to respect the guidelines in the stabilization program and the resolution for this year could have serious consequences, it was stressed at today's session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, chaired by Jovan Dejanovic.

The sociopolitical and self-management activity conducted prior to the lifting of the price freeze has not passed the test in all environments, Marjan Rozic emphasized. The poorest results are to be found where work was done in a forum manner and where hollow appeals were made to the producers.

Delays in the adoption of certain measures arose because the sensitive issue of reaching agreement was left to the executive organs, which are hampered by a bureaucratic approach. There is also justification in the observations coming from associated labor that little room has been left for its activity and the creation of a stabilization policy.

Going on to talk about the problems of nonliquidity and unburdening the economy, Rozic pointed out that despite all the endeavors this year, the obligations to be met from the economy's income are increasing. The gross revenue paid in for general, social, joint, and other needs was 52 percent higher in the first 3 months of this year than for the same period last year. The income of the sociopolitical communities has increased by 58 percent; the budget of the republics and provinces have gone up by 25 percent, and the budgets of the municipalities have risen by 40 percent. The income of the self-management interest communities is up 48 percent. So if these trends were to continue to the end of the year, the overall income for these purposes would be 460 billion dinars greater than last year, even though it was agreed that they should not be increased by more than 70 billion dinars.

The proposal was confirmed at the session that Dr Marjan Rozic should be elected president of the SAWPY federal conference for the next 1-year mandate period and that Milan Uzelac should be elected secretary with a 2-year mandate. The proposal was also endorsed that Tankosava Simic should be elected president of the Conference for the Social Activity of the Women of Yugoslavia.

PRISTINA SAWP CONFERENCE ON 'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA'

LD072044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Pristina, 7 May (TANJUG) -- The action to eliminate the socially negative phenomena which began in Pristina 18 months ago has yielded certain but not also satisfactory results. As noted at today's session of the Pristina SAWP municipal conference, this action is still marked by inconsistency, opportunism, playing safe and wait-and-see attitude and even by conscious resistance.

True enough, 74 social apartments were restored to their rightful owners; debts by citizens to communal and other service organizations were reduced. Illegal activities are being detected more speedily as well. However, this is only the first step in eliminating the negative phenomena. They are manifested most frequently in lack of respect for legality, in attacks on social property, in the sphere of employment, in the housing and communal policy, and in arbitrary occupation of socially owned land. Thus, for instance, of the 207 registered socially owned apartments which should have been vacated, only 74 have been returned. The growing usurpation of these apartments is an increasingly frequent phenomenon. Last year alone 327 such cases were reported to the relevant organs. In the same vein there is illegality in the allocation of apartments; this is particularly manifest in the Pristina rail transportation organization, in the Belacevac surface strip mine, in the Napredak collectives, in Kosovotrans, in the Kosovo power production industry, at the Ramiz i Sadiku Construction Industry Combine, and in some other enterprises.

There have also been various speculations on the eve of lifting of the price freeze at the warehouses of Jugoelektra, Mehanizacija, Grmija-Komerc... [TANJUG ellipses]

The Socialist Alliance advocates, therefore, that the action to eliminate all socially negative phenomena be waged more efficiently and demands accountability when its conclusions are not implemented.

Daut Jasanica was reelected president of the Pristina SAWP municipal conference, and Bozo Jovanovic as secretary.

MACEDONIAN OFFICIAL ON INTERNAL SECURITY

LD072125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1253 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Skopje, 7 May (TANJUG) -- Ljubomir Varoslija, republican secretary of internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, spoke today at the traditional meeting with journalists of Skopje editorial boards and correspondents in connection with the Security Service Day on 13 May and the service's 40th anniversary. Varoslija noted that the political security situation in Macedonia is both favorable and stable and that the internal enemy does not represent a real force which could threaten the system of socialist self-management.

Last year, in Varoslija's words, there were no severe cases of breach of public order and peace in Macedonia. The Security Service achieved major results in detecting and preventing criminal activity, its efficiency increased, and the strengthening of the social self-protection system, too, was obvious.

Speaking about the phenomena of enemy activity by the internal enemy, Varoslija pointed out that this activity was manifested in Macedonia most verbally as well as in the written form, while its exponents operated chiefly from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Activity from these positions were the most widespread and extreme in Macedonia. In 1983 alone, 3 illegal groups with 11 members, 6 organizers of circulating leaflets, and 15 authors of leaflets espousing Albanian nationalism and irredentism were detected.

As opposed to other environments in the country, no activity from bureaucratic-etatist positions in an organized form was noted in the past period in Macedonia. A total of 160 persons were detected who waged a hostile activity with verbal statements on the economic situation, on the country's socialist self-managing system, and on SFRY foreign policy. Activity from anarcho-liberalist positions has become more pronounced recently, but there are no phenomena of organized opposition to the policy of the LC and society in general. It is significant that the activity from anarcho-liberalist positions has no fundamental influence on education, science, or culture in the republic, or on the working class.

Macedonian emigres with a hostile orientation mainly aim in their activity at penetrating the numerous emigrants, but with little success. A more intensive activity by foreign intelligence services has also been noted recently. Last year six persons were convicted in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia for spying on behalf of neighboring Bulgaria, as well as five Greek students who were expelled from our country.

What was characteristic of the activity of the security service last year was the intensification of the struggle against more severe economic offenses. A total of 1,763 severe economic offences which inflicted a total damage of 532 million dinars on the economy were detected.

At the end of his meeting with journalists, Ljubomir Varoslija expressed his satisfaction and thanks for very successful cooperation. On behalf of the journalists present, (Muamer Visko), chairman of the journalists' section for all-people's defense, security, and social self-protection, congratulated him on Security Service Day and its jubilee.